THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE ELECTIONS.

The Latest Returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Vote of the State According to the Latest Returns.

The following is the vote of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, according to the latest returns and estimates:—

	Majorities. 1868.		Judge Sup Court. 1867.	
COUNTIES.	Hartranft, Rep.	Boyle, Dem.	Williams, Rep.	Sharswood, Dem.
Adams	.....	343	2437	2829
Allegheny	9100	.....	16343	9994
Armstrong	600	.....	3235	2934
Beaver	852	.....	2818	2278
Bedford	.....	406	5305	2644
Berks	.....	6700	6117	11912
Blair	650	.....	3113	2590
Bradford	3800	.....	5846	2638
Bucks	.....	700	6224	6910
Butler	450	.....	2939	2862
Cambria	.....	700	2068	3029
Cameron	50	.....	358	300
Carbon	.....	662	1687	2124
Centre	.....	400	2790	3473
Chester	2150	.....	7751	5853
Clarion	.....	1000	1410	2803
Clearfield	.....	1150	1477	2740
Clinton	.....	800	1602	2228
Columbia	.....	1850	1696	3453
Crawford	1750	.....	5400	4018
Cumberland	.....	519	3451	4234
Dauphin	1600	.....	5247	3847
Delaware	1300	.....	3207	2148
Elk	.....	500	286	751
Erie	3195	.....	5504	3428
Fayette	.....	890	3184	3859
Forest	.....	50	289	319
Franklin	140	.....	3773	3962
Fulton	.....	330	709	1019
Greene	.....	1500	1343	2753
Huntingdon	925	.....	3009	2258
Indiana	2400	.....	3698	1867
Jefferson	50	.....	1896	1851
Juniata	.....	350	1388	1665
Lancaster	5993	.....	12799	7475
Lawrence	2000	.....	2833	1281
Lebanon	1475	.....	3625	2501
Lehigh	.....	1500	3514	5141
Luzerne	.....	3500	7985	10401
Lycoming	.....	350	3004	4357
McKean	.....	150	705	545
Mercer	640	.....	3935	3414
Mifflin	20	.....	1565	1769
Monroe	.....	2100	543	2359
Montgomery	.....	1000	6586	7683
Montour	.....	450	1006	1383
Northampton	.....	3250	3027	5979
Northumberland	.....	400	3023	3469
Perry	60	.....	2427	2292
Philadelphia	.....	950	49,587	52075
Pike	.....	700	235	901
Potter	750	.....	1134	481
Schuylkill	.....	1500	7256	8380
Snyder	500	.....	1630	1199
Somerset	1337	.....	2756	1541
Sullivan	.....	300	421	683
Susquehanna	1400	.....	3947	2890
Tioga	3427	.....	4090	1425
Union	719	.....	1675	1200
Venango	600	.....	3040	2610
Warren	1200	.....	2131	1459
Washington	50	.....	4618	4513
Wayne	.....	700	2320	2586
Westmoreland	.....	1490	4212	5645
Wyoming	.....	200	1357	1474
York	.....	3100	4848	7671
Totals	.....		266,824	267,746
				266,824

Maj. for Hartranft, 9,952 Sharswood's maj. 922

THE LATEST RETURNS FROM THE STATES AND COUNTIES.

Indiana.

A despatch from Indianapolis, dated this morning, says:—We have had another day of the most intense excitement. As official returns began to come in, each party felt confident, and made noisy demonstrations. Last night our victory was conceded. We will have a majority of about 1200. The State Senate will stand 31 Republicans to 19 Democrats. The House stands 55 Republicans to 43 Democrats. The official vote may give us more. There is ground for believing that Voorhees is defeated.

Specials to the New York *Times* of this morning speak as follows:—

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—I telegraphed you on Tuesday night that the indications gave us the State by 8000, not 18,000. Kentucky and Ireland have cut our majority down to a close vote. Both parties claim the State, but in all probability Hendricks will be defeated by from 500 to 1500. The official returns may be required to show the result, and may change it. From present indications importations from Kentucky have carried the three districts bordering on that State—the First, Second, and Third. Julian's district is close, and Voorhees' small majority in the Sixth will be proved fraudulent. Thus we lose no Congressmen and gain a United States Senator in place of Hendricks. The official returns are declared throughout the State to-day, but may not reach here for several days. Under the circumstances, we have done well. The Legislature is beyond doubt Republican by a majority on joint ballot of between 20 and 30.

Later.—Official returns are coming in, nearly all favorable to the Republicans. Leading Republicans figure up quite 2000 majority for the State ticket. It may, however, fall below 1000. Voorhees' majority is less than 100. Complete official returns may yet defeat him. His majority is the result of flagrant violations of the Registry law. Julian, for Congress, runs hundreds behind the State ticket, and will succeed only by a small majority. Republicans are sanguine and becoming more and more jubilant.

So far as heard from the aggregate vote for Baker, for Governor, is 25,925; for Hendricks 24,788, thus giving the Republican candidate a majority on the total vote of 1137. The majorities of the Congressmen elect, as far as can be ascertained are as follows:—

1. Niblack, D., . . 910	7. Orth, R., . . 985
2. Kerr, D. . . . 5400	8. Pratt, R., . . 2088
3. Holman, D., . . 492	9. Shanks, R., . 1268
4. Julian, R., . . 862	10. Williams, R., . 2391
5. Coburn, . . . 1226	11. Packard, R., . 1554
6. Voorhees, D., . 119	

Nebraska.

The returns are not all in. The probable Republican majority in the State is 2200. The Senate is unanimously Republican, and the House 5 Democrats to 34 Republicans.

Ohio.

All but four counties have been heard from. The figures stand, on the vote for Secretary of State—Sherwood, Republican, 47,772; Hubbard, Democrat, 28,429. Majority for Sherwood, 18,343.

The State Legislatures.

PENNSYLVANIA.

	1869 Senate.	1869 House.	1869 Joint Ballot.	1868 Senate.	1868 House.	1868 Joint Ballot.
Republicans	18	62	80	19	54	73
Democrats	15	38	53	14	46	60
Rep. maj.	3	24	27	5	8	13

INDIANA.

Republicans	31	55	86	30	61	91
Democrats	19	43	62	20	39	59
Rep. maj.	12	12	24	10	22	32

NEBRASKA.

Republicans	13	34	47	10	30	40
Democrats	0	5	5	3	9	12
Rep. maj.	13	30	42	7	21	28

These three Legislatures elect United States Senators.

—Heber Kimball, Jr., has been studying grape culture in France.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

Will They be Withdrawn—Demoralization of the Democracy.

The Washington special of the New York *Herald* of this morning contains the following important announcements:—

While I write (last evening) Governor Walker and some others are in consultation with General Hancock to night. The friends of the General declare that it is not at all probable he will accept. The General himself is very mum on the subject, having refused very politely to talk with correspondents at all on politics. The movement has made quite a stir here among those who have heard of it. Democrats in general appear at a loss in what way to receive it, whether to regard it as an addition to the chapter of blunders lately committed by their party, or to welcome it as the *ultima spes*, the last hope of vanquishing the hero of Appomattox. Opinions differ widely, and perhaps thus fitly reflect the confusion that must ensue whether the scheme be pressed to consummation or abandoned as inadvisable. Some take this view, that however untimely the scheme has been thrust upon the party, now that it is out the better plan is to adopt it. The publication which will certainly be given to it through the newspapers, they urge, will be quite as damaging to the party as to adopt the scheme itself. It will show, they say, that we are weak, hesitating, and in doubt. We can't escape from that predicament now, so let us, in the name of Democracy, jump into the breach, as we have to face the danger, and fight boldly for success. If the scheme had not leaked out we might let it drop without danger; but now that it is known, the best thing we can do is to play it as our last card. There are some who advocate calling the full nominating Convention together; but as this step is scarcely practicable, owing to geographical and other difficulties, and as it might lead to unfortunate dissensions and delays, it is probable only the National Committee will be summoned. As to Judge Chase, I have had no opportunity of ascertaining what his opinions are on this subject. The probabilities are, however, that he will find reasons for not accepting a compliment tendered second-hand. There seems to be no doubt about General Hancock's present feelings, which are decidedly adverse to the scheme, but that he may not be induced to sink personal considerations for the good of his party, especially when appealed to by so adroit a person as Robert J. Walker, I do not presume to assert. *Nous verrons.*

There is no doubt that the movement is pretty wide-spread at this hour (11 P. M.) I learn that despatches have been sent from the East and West advising the withdrawal of Seymour and Blair, and that a committee is on the way or about to start to Seymour's home to induce him to retire. Rosecrans, who is here, and who was visited to-night by Hancock, throws out another suggestion. He advises that a grand spontaneous national meeting be held, and that Chase and Franklin be declared nominated. In connection with the subject I may add that the leading Democratic paper here, the *Intelligencer*, will publish a significant article to morrow, which by Hancock's friends is believed to be in the Cause interest. The following extract will show the tone of the article:—

In putting forward a ticket in the present temper of the country, we have always maintained they should have kept in view the fact that the Republicans were divided in sentiment upon the measures of reconstruction as well as upon finance. It is unquestionably true that the Republicans, before the adoption of those measures, constituted a majority of the Northern people. In putting up a ticket, then, sound policy and patriotism commanded that the Democrats should distinctly recognize as within the pale of their organization all who opposed the measures to which we have referred. The New York Convention thought otherwise, and nominated Governor Seymour and General Blair. Those nominations, we admit, were judicious enough, if the object alone was to maintain the integrity of the Democratic party, but we had again and again declared that the preservation of the Union, under the authority of its organic law, was the grand purpose we had in view in entering upon the canvass of 1868. As a minority could avail little in such a work, policy and sound principles demanded nominations which would draw largely from conservative men of all parties. That demand was not heeded; but it is still in full force, and now is the time to obey it. Let those upon whom the convention of the party conferred the great honor of its confidence rise to the height of the great occasion, and then, emulating their exalted patriotism, let the National Executive Committee execute the trust reposed in them by the people without fear and with no other sentiment than devotion to the country and the Constitution.

The committee that is to wait on Seymour will meet to-morrow in Utica. There was a meeting in New York to-day, at which the ticket of Chase and Adams was agreed upon. Chase, it is further said, was waited upon to-day, and declared his willingness to accept. It is too late to verify this point, but it seems to come from a reliable quarter. Barlow, Tilden, Wash. McLean, and other Democratic politicians have been telegraphing here all day about the matter. The ticket of Chase and Adams does not meet with favor in some quarters, as it is contended that to leave off the military altogether will operate to divert from the party a large share of the army vote. A New York politician who is here to-day and had access to the private despatches, observed, while reading them, "That ticket with two civilians will ruin us." "Can't help it," was the answer. "The ticket was made up in New York, and we can't change it."

Another Convert.

Colonel H. A. Smalley, of New York city, a son of Judge Smalley, of Vermont, a leading Democrat of that State, has written a letter to General Stannard, in which he says that he had intended to support the Democratic nominees. He now says he is satisfied that "the interests of the country require the election of General Grant, and in accordance with this opinion I shall support him." Colonel Smalley proceeds to say:—

"In addition to my opinion of the superior fitness and qualifications of General Grant for the Presidency in the present crisis, I am constrained to the course I have adopted by my belief that Grant will have greater power to heal the wounds inflicted during our late struggle than his opponent, if elected, and that, with as kind and generous feelings towards the South as Governor Seymour can possibly entertain, from the great services of the man, his known mildness and firmness, in which latter quality I think Governor Seymour deficient, and from the political constitution of Congress—he will accomplish more in the restoration of the South to harmonious relations with the entire country, do more to renew its commercial and financial prosperity, now almost annihilated, than can Governor Seymour by any possibility, allowing the latter every meritorious intention in the premises. . . . Revolution and civil war are indicated more or less directly, and these I do not believe the War Democracy are willing to assist in inflicting upon the country. For one I am not—and I believe the truest and best interests of the Southern people, both of the Democratic and Republican parties, will be subserved by the election of General Grant."

So writes a young and gallant soldier, and so feel thousands of others who will vote precisely the same way. The ball is moving on.

—The Charleston *Mercury* is credibly informed that the Democrats of Marion, S. C., have purchased and presented to each of the fifteen negroes who had the courage to go to the polls and vote with and for their old masters, with the title-deeds to forty acres of good land near that town.

SECOND EDITION

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

Meeting of the Return Judges for the City.

Their Proceedings Interrupted by Injunctions, and the Vote Incomplete.

Hartranft Carries the City—Hare, Thayer, and Peltz Elected—Taylor Almost Sure.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

At 10 o'clock this morning the Return Judges from the various wards met in the Court Room of Nisi Prius for the purpose of receiving and counting the votes polled for the various City, County, and State officers on Tuesday. On motion of John B. Green, Esq., William C. Claghorn, Esq., of the Fourteenth ward, was called to the chair as temporary President. J. Alexander Simpson and Robert H. Beatty were elected Secretaries; Messenger, William Watt; Doorkeepers, John G. Hollick and Isaac Hamburg. The following are the names of the Return Judges as they answered the roll call:—

Ward.	Ward.
1st. John B. Bovier.	15th. Wm. Seybert.
2d. James McPeak.	16th. John G. Smith.
3d. Jos'a M. Reybold.	17th. Mich'l Dougherty
4th. Wm. M. J. Furey.	18th. J. Ross Kemble.
5th. Hugh W. Tenner.	19th. Adam Albright.
6th. Wm. M. Tiel.	20th. J. G. Showaker.
7th. D. M. Matthew.	21st. Rich. P. Ott.
8th. William King.	22d. J. F. Trout.
9th. Edw. C. Markley.	23d. Wm. W. Burke.
10th. N. T. English.	24th. H. S. Hagner.
11th. Jos. M. McNeil.	25th. Wm. Diamond.
12th. Isaac Burke.	26th. Alex. Kyle.
13th. John B. Green.	27th. C. Summerfield.
14th. Wm. C. Clagher.	28th. Wm. A. DeBarry.

On motion of John B. Green, Esq., the temporary officers were declared the officers of the permanent organization.

The President then read a writ which had been served upon him as the President of the body, notifying the Board that an application had been made to the Court of Common Pleas to restrain the Board from receiving the vote of the First ward until the returns of the Eighth and Ninth divisions of that ward shall have been included.

The messengers were then despatched to the City Commissioners to procure paper and the necessary blanks.

Alderman Beitler having been summoned, administered the oath of office to the members and officers of the Board.

On motion the Board proceeded to count the returns for city officers—the first in order being the return for the Mayoralty. While this was progressing, the Return Judge from the Nineteenth ward was summoned to attend in the Court of Common Pleas, and his return therefore was not received in the count. While receiving the vote word was conveyed through Mr. John Hanna, the counsel of the President of the Board, that the court had granted an alternative mandamus restraining that body from proceeding in their work.

A motion was carried to proceed with the counting of the vote, until the order of the Court was communicated through its proper officer.

The following is the official result of the election, as far as it could be made known:—

THE VOTE FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL.

Wards.	Auditor-General 1868. Total Vote.	Hartranft, Rep.	Boyle, Dem.	Majority.	Judge of Supreme Court, 1867. Williams, Rep.	Sharswood, Dem.	Majority.
*1	2985	1743	1242	501R	2002	1778	224R
2	6004	2545	3549	1004D	2093	3095	1002D
3	3831	1332	2499	1167D	1148	2081	933D
4	3986	1134	2852	1718D	872	2401	1529D
5	3373	1143	2230	1087D	946	1966	1020D
6	2817	1116	1701	585D	951	1490	539D
7	4724	2598	2126	472R	2185	1827	358R
8	3324	1695	1629	66R	1475	1483	8D
9	3795	1973	1822	151R	1699	1543	156R
10	4584	2838	1746	1092R	2456	1513	953R
11	3171	1100	2071	971D	903	1671	778D
12	3198	1459	1739	280D	1189	1646	457D
13	4186	2310	1876	434R	1905	1744	161R
14	4600	2647	1953	694R	2249	1722	527R
15	7776	4333	3443	890R	3693	2942	751R
16	4009	1866	2143	277D	1682	1915	233D
17	4280	1520	2760	1240D	1141	2278	1137D
18	5430	3172	2258	914R	2570	1896	674R
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	2586	2606	20D
20	9279	4828	4451	377R	3766	3782	16D
21	2714	1542	1172	370R	1322	1049	273R
22	3890	2184	1206	978R	2036	1472	564R
23	4041	2374	1767	507R	1958	1556	402R
24	4112	2099	2013	86R	1608	1681	73D
25	3200	1281	1919	628D	919	1491	572D
26	5606	3252	2354	898R	2417	1828	591R
27	2230	1236	1024	182R	969	868	101R
28	1766	918	848	70R	729	737	8D
To'l	.....	.....	.....		49,469	52,069	
						49,469	
Maj	.....	.....	.....			2,600	

*Three precincts short.

Assuming Hartranft's majority in the Nineteenth ward at 506, which was conceded to him by the *Age*, two days ago, his majority in the city, with three divisions of the First ward to hear from, is 231.

Wards.	FOR MAYOR. Tyndale, Rep.	Fox, Dem.	Republican majorities.	Democratic majorities.	CITY SOLICITOR.* Worrell, Rep.	Barger, Dem.
1	*1722	1263	459	.....	*1731	1252
2	2514	3575	.....	1061	2593	3584
3	1326	2491	.....	1165	1328	2490
4	1129	2868	.....	1737	1133	2861
5	1139	2231	.....	1092	1132	2238
6	1096	1718	.....	622	1106	1708
7	2576	2151	425	.....	2588	2130
8	1673	1651	22	.....	1677	1646
9	1950	1834	116	.....	1966	1821
10	2776	1796	980	.....	2812	1766
11	1085	2070	.....	985	1096	2072
12	1424	1773	.....	349	1449	1746
13	2249	1924	325	.....	2287	1886
14	2616	1994	622	.....	2628	1975
15	4154	3523	631	.....	4285	3490
16	1840	2168	.....	328	1853	2156
17	1496	2784	.....	1288	1513	2768
18	3126	2289	837	.....	3164	2273
19	†3457	†3068	389	.....	†3470	†3099
20	4753	4531	222	.....	4792	4491
21	1513	1196	317	.....	1585	1177
22	2159	1223	936	.....	2172	1212
23	2256	1783	473	.....	2275	1764
24	2071	2039	32	.....	2083	2028
25	1267	1928	.....	661	1274	1931
26	3223	2372	851	.....	3237	2359
27	1178	1049	129	.....	1197	1029
28	898	866	32	.....	906	860
Totals	58,666	60,056			59,092	59 802
		58,666				59,092

Maj. Fox, D.... 1,390 Barger, D... 710

*Three precincts short.
†Unofficial.

RECEIVER OF TAXES. CITY CONTROLLER.

	Peltz, R.	Melloy, D.	Hancock, R.	Getz, D.
*1	1748	1231	1786	1247
2	2552	3537	2541	3549
3	1338	2478	1349	2479
4	1138	2858	1137	2858
5	1150	2224	1141	2233
6	1118	1703	1103	1707
7	2619	2106	2603	2113
8	1694	1631	1683	1644
9	1975	1812	1969	1816
10	2812	1769	2811	1767
11	1094	2074	1091	2073
12	1446	1749	1445	1751
13	2284	1890	2280	1895
14	2682	1970	2682	1974
15	4309	3460	4292	3488
16	1859	2150	1846	2157
17	1567	2771	1562	2779
18	3165	2269	3165	2271
19	†3458	†3039	†3311	†3075
20	4822	4466	4788	4499
21	1539	1170	1540	1173
22	2180	1209	2184	1217
23	2275	1756	2272	1764
24	2099	1992	2093	2017
25	1275	1918	1250	1945
26	3265	2328	3238	2358
27	1251	1024	1195	1631
28	914	852	909	857
Totals	59,518	59,436	59,148	59,727
	59 436			59,148

Maj..... 92 Peltz, R. Getz, D., 579

*Three precincts short.
†Unofficial.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	Gibbons, Rep.	Sheppard, Dem.	PROTHONOTARY COMMON PLEAS. Donagan, Rep.	Fetcher, Dem.
1*	1732	1244	1736	1248
2	2522	3571	2536	3550
3	1306	2516	1341	2503
4	1114	2874	1128	2857
5	1117	2250	1132	2238
6	1101	1700	1102	1699
7	2585	2158	2596	2130
8	1680	1654	1690	1634
9	1947	1846	1980	1802
10	2765	1813	2800	1777
11	1083	2074	1092	2066
12	1449	1748	1455	1743
13	2264	1911	2289	1882
14	2601	2001	2626	1973
15	4764	3513	4808	3464
16	1847	2144	1856	2142
17	1509	2780	1515	2774
18	3150	2279	3107	2266
19	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	4764	4518	4826	4463
21	1534	1184	1541	1177
22	2162	1220	2168	1215
23	2 44	1777	2260	1767
24	2074	2051	2085	2022
25	1261	1921	1267	1916
26	3228	2367	3243	2351
27	1187	1037	1194	1035
28	908	857	915	850
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Three precincts lacking.

JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

Wards.	President Judge, Hare. Rep.	Hirst, Dem.	Associate Judge. Thayer. Rep.	Greenb'k. Dem.
*1	1750	1239	*1718	1241
2	3539	3545	2537	3545
3	1335	2487	1322	2500
4	1126	2849	1122	2855
5	1147	2223	1146	2225
6	1126	1680	1119	1686
7	2642	2084	2641	2091
8	1720	1604	1711	1612
9	1974	1811	1969	1814
10	2812	1768	2813	1753
11	1097	2073	1097	2073
12	1459	1738	1459	1744
13	2303	1871	2293	1882
14	2666	1934	2648	1952
15	4267	3435	4326	3443
16	1868	2140	1858	2147
17	1521	2755	1520	2755
18	3166	2257	3162	2261
19	†3463	†3072	†3447	†3077
20	4818	4452	4801	4485
21	1544	1168	1539	1172
22	2197	1185	2186	1193
23	2272	1756	2270	1764
24	2106	2011	2080	2014
25	1187	1912	1284	1916
26	3285	2342	3250	2846
27	1212	1016	1206	1021
28	918	847	914	852
Totals	59,590	59,254	59 438	59,419
	59,254		59,419	

Maj. Hare 336 19 Thayer maj.

*Three precincts short.
†Estimated from the *Age* of Wednesday.

CITY COMMISSIONER.	McCuen, Rep.	Weaver, Dem	SURVEYOR-GENERAL.	Campbell, Rep.	Est, Dem.
Wards.			Wards.		
1*	1733	1250	1*	1744	1241
2	2525	3567	2	2552	3552
3	1331	2489	3	1333	2496
4	1131	2865	4	1135	2856
5	1131	2239	5	1141	2242
6	1104	1703	6	1110	1704
7	2610	2128	7	2602	2122
8	1678	1636	8	1695	1628
9	1986	1801	9	1972	1823
10	2806	1767	10	2835	1759
11	1090	2076	11	1100	2071
12	1440	1757	12	1457	1741
13	2260	1914	13	2308	1878
14	2626	1976	14	2646	1953
15	4277	3499	15	4330	3440
16	1850	2169	16	1865	2146
17	1500	2778	17	1524	2763
18	3161	2273	18	3172	2259
19	†3447	†3088	19	†3471	†3059
20	4784	4503	20	4827	4453
21	1539	1172	21	1542	1176
22	2170	1215	22	2182	1210
23	2271	1766	23	2273	1769
24	2088	2023	24	2102	2014
25	1271	1925	25	1280	1920
26	3239	2355	26	3253	2355
27	1188	1036	27	1205	1025
28	904	860	28	916	850
Totals	59,140	59,821	Totals	58,614	59,496
		59,140			58,614

Maj. Weaver, D... 681 Maj. Ent, D... 882

*3 precincts short. *3 precincts short.
†Unofficial. †Unofficial.

First Congressional District.

Wards.	1868. Berry, Rep.	Randall, Dem.	1866. Gibbons, Rep.	Randall, Dem.
2	2547	3524	2319	3095
3	1357	2453	1251	1951
4	1153	2818	925	2194
5	1159	2195	1056	1885
6	1102	1696	1112	1435
11	1090	2059	1065	1632
Total	8408	14745	7728	12192
		8408		7728

Maj. Randall, D.....6337 Randall, D.....4461

The following shows the vote in the same district since 1862 for Congressman, with the vote of 1867 for Judge of Supreme Court:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1862	9273	7720	1447 Dem.
1864	7742	9764	2022 Dem.
1866	7728	12192	4464 Dem.
1867	8913	12704	5791 Dem.
1868	8408	14745	6337 Dem.

Second Congressional District.

Wards.	1868. O'Neill. Rep.	Florence. Dem.	1866. O'Neill. Rep.	Hulme. Dem.
1	1711*	1268*	2011	1599
7	2566	2146	2304	1790
8	1678	1639	1548	1419
9	1961	1817	1788	1518
10	2782	1778	2546	1456
26	3186	2381	2415	1693
Total	13884	11029	12612	9475
	11029		9475	

Maj..... 2855 O'Neill, R. 3137 O'Neill R

(* Three precincts short.)

The following show the previous votes of the district:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1862	8614	6068	2546 Rep.
1864	11767	7290	4477 Rep.
1866	12812	9475	3137 Rep.
1867	12384	9970	2384 Rep.
1868	13884	11029	2855 Rep.

Third Congressional District.

Wards.	1868. Myers, Rep.	Moffett, Dem.	1866. Myers, Rep.	Buckwalter, Dem.
12	1462	1727	1536	1476
13	2310	1856	2160	1539
16	1874	2116	1793	1870
17	1497	2781	1868	2291
18	3147	2285	2823	1835
19	3439	3091	2841	2445
Total	13729	13856	12520	11516
		13729	11516	

Maj. Moffet, D..... 127 1004 Myers R.

The following is the past vote of the district:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1862	8285	8243	42 Rep.
1864	11467	9992	1475 Rep
1866	12529	11516	1004 Rep.
1867	11073	12085	1012 Dem
1868	13729	13856	127 Dem

Fourth Congressional District.

Wards.	1868. Kelley, Rep.	Nicholson, Dem.	1866. Kelley, Rep.	Welsh, Dem.
14	2570	2014	2451	1699
15	4209	3521	3999	2892
20	4709	4545	3782	3498
21	1501	1211	2013	1697
24	2056	2042	1566	1574
27	1170	1052	1027	856
28*	892	863	.....	.....
Total	17107	15248	14551	12026
	15248		12126	
Majorities	1859 Kelley, R.		2125 Kelley, R	

* The Twenty-eighth ward was formed since 1866.

The following is the past vote of the district:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1862	8946	8118	828 Rep.
1864	13088	9344	3744 Rep.
1866	14551	12126	2425 Rep.
1867	14336	12781	1555 Rep.
1868	17107	15248	1859 Rep.

Fifth Congressional District.

The vote in the city section of this district was all that was counted to day:—

Ward.	1868. Taylor, Rep.	Reading, Dem.	1866. Taylor, Rep.	Ross. Dem.
23	2172	1214	2583	1348
23	2291	1796	2961	1551
25	1271	1916	997	1472
Totals	5734	4926	5441	4371
	4926		4371	

Majorities, 808 for Taylor. 1070 for Taylor

The Democrats claim but 750 majority for Reading in Bucks county, which renders Taylor's election certain.

The following is the past vote of the Philadelphia section of the district:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1862	3689	3061	619 Rep.
1864	5062	3791	1271 Rep.
1866	5441	4371	1070 Rep.
1867	4913	4519	391 Rep.
1868	5734	4926	808 Rep.

(*The entire soldiers' vote of the district is included in this year.)

Second Senatorial District.

| Wards. | SENATOR. 1868. Henszey, R. | Leisenring, D. | JUDGE SUP

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Lesson of the Election.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The *World* says the despatches "are less favorable even than we had hoped, for our hopes had been of a sweeping and conclusive triumph, which would have left the November contest a matter of mere form." "The returns," it adds, "establish incontestably a completely adverse result." This virtually yields the point, and concedes to the Republicans a triumph in November; and not all the special pleading of the leaders, or the appeal to Democrats to "keep their armor on," will save the party from just that overwhelming defeat it so richly merits. The people of this country are progressive, not reactionary. They detest the blind and wicked policy of the Democratic party. They want peace and not war. They propose to have universal freedom, and to maintain the equality of all men before the law. They know what Democracy means, and they know that this so-called Democracy is a lie, that it prates of equal rights and denies equality of right whenever it has the power.

The lesson of the canvass is a plain one, and even the fugitive Democrats may read it as they run. Their leader, Blair, has proclaimed a revolution. Their leaders, Wade Hampton, Wise, Vance, Forrest, Hill, and others, have welcomed this revolutionary programme. They have determined to make 1868 in the likeness of 1860, and to repeat in the coming winter the reckless and traitorous conduct of eight years ago. Cover up their purposes as they may, the people penetrate the disguise and detect the sham. They have had all the war they want, and they will not yield power to men whose purposes are as bloodthirsty now as they were in all the years from Fort Sumter to Appomattox, and who have not veiled them, from the time they gave their parole in 1865 till they appeared in Tammany Hall in July last. The issue is clear and distinct. Thousands of Democrats have already abandoned the party of Rebellion, and thousands of voters who have stayed away from the polls the last ten years, are now up in arms and eager to give the *coup de grâce* to the party which brought on the great civil war, and which gave aid and comfort to it during its progress. They see in Grant the presage of peace, and know that the calm and magnanimous and victorious soldier will prove himself the capable and efficient Executive.

The True Way to Conduct a Canvass.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

There has been a tendency for some years for Democrats to hold their political meetings alone, and Republicans to hold theirs by themselves. This has come to be so customary that, in the East at least, it is not often we see one party inviting members of the other to attend its meetings; and it is even true that in some places a Democrat would be thought an intruder if he appeared in a Republican meeting, while in some others a Republican could not, without risking insult, show himself in a Democratic assemblage.

Now all this is, of course, absurd; political meetings are held—or ought to be—political speeches are made, and political arguments used, in part at least, with the object of persuading and convincing men now outside of the party, and thus strengthening the party.

But if this custom of isolating parties was only absurd, we should say nothing; we speak of it because it is mischievous; because it threatens constantly more and more the public peace, and does more than the most exciting questions to make our elections scenes of violence, to breed and perpetuate hatred between members of parties, and to prepare the country for revolutionary scenes.

Suppose, for a moment, that our present method of carrying on a political canvass were abolished. Suppose that when it was thought desirable to hold a public meeting in a ward, a city, or county, the managers of both parties united to hire the room and pay for the lights and other expenses. Suppose each selected a speaker, and the members of both were then invited and expected to attend a discussion of political questions by the two able men selected.

In the first place, we should hear better arguments, and less mere abuse and misrepresentation of political opponents. A speaker who knows that if he misstates a fact he will be exposed by an opponent whose turn it will presently be to speak, must be careful. The rudest speaker would scarcely call his opponents names if they were present to hear him. Members of both parties listening together to such discussions, would soon come to ask for truth rather than excitement; prejudices would die out which now separate citizens to the injury and danger of the country, and intolerance of opinion would be impossible where the first condition of the canvass was the friendly assemblage of both parties to discuss the questions of the hour.

There is a growing danger in the present solitary system; every year the peace is more imperilled. Every year parties become less tolerant of opposition; and if we do not reform the manner of conducting a political canvass, we may yet, in all the States, fall into the Georgia habit of shooting our political opponents, instead of trying to convince them.

Tuesday's Triumph.

From the N. Y. Times.

The significance of Tuesday's triumph is attested by the prodigious efforts put forth by the Democracy to prevent it. They have planned and labored from the start under a conviction that the contest in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana would, in reality, determine the national issue in November. In every estimate, two of the three States have been included as essential to the election of a Democratic President. The certainty of carrying all three has been hardly affirmed by the Democratic press, and the imperative necessity of securing at least two they have not attempted to conceal. North and West and South, the supreme importance of carrying Pennsylvania and Indiana has been admitted. The Louisville *Courier* echoed the universal sentiment of the party when it said, "It is admitted on all sides that upon the result of these elections hangs the issue of the great Presidential contest." Everywhere the feeling was the same. With the loss of these States now, it was conceded, would end the hope of victory next month.

To avert this result the Democratic party has withheld neither labor nor money. It has been unsparing in its use of men and unscrupulous in its choice of weapons. The best men in the Eastern ranks have been detailed for service in Pennsylvania, and the greenback doctrine has been preached through the length and breadth of Indiana and Ohio. Shameless frauds have been resorted to in all the States. The naturalization business has been pushed with a recklessness and daring which Tammany never rivalled. Kentucky Rebels colonized in Southern Indiana, and hordes of ruffians were imported to do voting service in Philadelphia. Nothing that desperation could suggest or knavery execute has been left untried. It was to be a decisive struggle, and was so treated by the entire party, inside and outside.

Nor was any doubt as to the result confessed. The *World* put down Pennsylvania as safe by 15,000 majority; and, at the last moment, the Washington *Intelligencer* asserted, on alleged special authority from Philadelphia, that "the Democratic leaders are entirely confident of victory in the city and State." The Ohio oracles were not less confident, and from Indiana the predictions were most positive. Reliance was, in every instance, placed upon the power of the organized frauds which had been contrived to overcome the genuine expression of local feeling. So far as we know, these appliance were worked to the utmost. Southern Indiana felt their force, and Philadelphia suffered from their daring and extent. Not a single party stone was left unturned. Democrats of all grades worked as for their political existence. "Never were their ranks so full," the *World* of Wednesday admits; "never was their battle fought more gallantly."

And, after all, defeat has overwhelmed them. The three States whose verdict was by common consent regarded as the pledge and foretaste of the November event have all pronounced for Grant and peace, in tones that admit of no misapprehension. Not for some days yet will the full details be ascertained with precision. But the general result is already unmistakable. By majorities in excess of our anticipations, three great States have been placed in the Republican column, with an assurance that these majorities will be increased when the final effort shall be made.

This glorious result has not been achieved without work. The Republicans have in many localities had to contend against a superior organization, and in others with lawlessness and wrong. They have fought, therefore, against odds, with a result which has been made possible by the potency of sound principle and the unpurchaseable convictions of a loyal people. The magnitude of the interests at stake has been appreciated. The merits of the struggle between Grant, the representative of Unionism and law and peace, and Blair, the representative of revolution and anarchy—between Grant, the exponent of national faith, and Seymour, the mouthpiece of repudiators—have been understood; and the judgment recorded on Tuesday by three States will three weeks hence be ratified by the country.

"Push Things."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

No intelligent citizen can have doubted, what no intelligent European Liberal has dreamed of doubting, that Ulysses S. Grant is the decided choice of a large majority of the American people for next President. If there had never been any political parties in this country, such would have been their choice; while, as between his politics and Seymour's, the people decidedly prefer the former. His election has been, from the hour of Seymour's nomination, all but inevitable.

He could only be beaten by lulling the majority into an apathy born of overweening confidence, and then polling an enormous fraudulent vote against him. Apathy there is not, and will not be; so that his election is practically assured. But if a quarter of a million illegal votes can be polled against him his majority may be so reduced that he will go into the White House embarrassed, enfeebled, paralyzed, by them agnitude of the opposition. Nay, he may even be beaten in spite of his popular majority; since a change of 40,000 votes in 1864 would have beaten Lincoln, though it would have left him a popular majority of over 300,000.

We must "take a bond of fate," by increased vigilance and activity henceforth to the election. And foremost among our duties stands that of guarding against fraudulent naturalizations and fraudulent votes.

The great majority of our recent immigrants from Europe see fit to ally themselves with the enemies of impartial freedom—with the champions of privilege and caste—of caste based upon color. Why they do so is their own concern; the fact is to be respected, and that is our affair; they voted down impartial suffrage in Connecticut; they have twice defeated it in Minnesota; they will generally vote against it in Iowa, as they recently did in Wisconsin. They form the only effective obstacle to its triumph in this State.

If three hundred thousand persons shall vote next month as naturalized when they legally have not been, Grant's popular majority will thereby be reduced fully 250,000. We cannot afford to have it thus reduced, and must meet and baffle the arts whereby the wholesale fabrication of illegal voters has been reduced to a science. And this is the remaining work of the canvass, or the most of it. The people have made up their minds to vote, and enough of them will vote for Grant; what we have mainly to do is to see that the legal are not overborne by illegal votes.

We have just been badly cheated by fraudulent naturalizations and colonizations in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, but not half so badly as we should have been but for our enthusiasm, organization, and vigilance. We have been cheated out of a few Congressmen and members of the Legislature; had there been no Grant Clubs, we should have been cheated out of States and a general triumph. We are able to stand a limited amount of fraud, but not fraud without limits.

Republicans! hold a meeting at once, and call over the roll of all persons claiming a right to vote in your respective townships and election districts. If you have not such a list, devote your first meeting to making and your next to scrutinizing it. Let no man vote illegally till you shall have exhausted all legal methods of resistance thereto. Secure a pure election, and your triumph is certain!

The Late Elections—Their Satisfactory Results.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The results of the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska, as far as ascertained, appear to give very general satisfaction to the masses of both parties. The Republicans are somewhat disappointed in some of their State majorities, but, whatever the small figure to which Pennsylvania may be whittled down, they will be satisfied in having secured that important State, because its loss to the Democracy settles the Presidential contest against Seymour and Blair beyond all redemption. Thus assured of the election of Grant and Colfax, the Republicans are in a very happy frame of mind; for they had their doubts of Pennsylvania, the loss of which would have materially shaken their calculations, especially in reference to New York.

The Democrats in this section, on the other hand, had given up Ohio, had almost given up Indiana, and were prepared even for the loss of Pennsylvania, while making the most desperate struggle ever known in the Commonwealth to carry it. They had, in fact, pretty generally, very soon after the Maine election, come to the conclusion that it was all up with Seymour. They are, therefore inclined to accept with philosophical resignation the general results of these October elections, and especially in view of their gains to the next Congress. From Philadelphia to the western boundary of Indiana the Republicans fall far behind their splendid Congressional majorities of 1866; and the reason for this falling off, though repeatedly given in our editorial columns, we cannot here avoid repeating again.

In 1866 the Republicans made their fight for Congress on the constitutional amendment fourteen, against Mr. Johnson's patent-right policy of Southern restoration, and the popularity of that amendment carried every Northern State and gave the party in power almost three-fourths of the present House of Representatives. But in 1867, inflated with their grand successes, the radicals of Congress abandoned this fourteenth amendment and proceeded to their military and universal negro suffrage system of Southern reconstruction, and the popular reaction which set in at once against them changed the whole face of things with the New York election of last November, and offered the Democracy a fine opening for the Presidential succession. They turned the tables upon themselves in their Tammany Convention, with their ticket and platform of Seymour and Blair; but still we see that the people have not forgotten the radical excesses of the Fortieth Congress. We see that while the popularity of General Grant is felt in every hole and corner of the country, that while the people delight in honoring the great champion of the Union cause in the war, and still abhor Copperheadism, they have no affection for those fanatical radicals prominently connected with the obnoxious radical measures of Congress of 1867.

We will take two cases in Ohio by way of illustration. First, there is Vallandigham, the accepted embodiment of ultra Copperheadism. He is again defeated for Congress, and in a district which a War Democrat, no doubt, could have carried very handsomely. Next there is Ashley, the conspicuous impeachment leader in Congress, who is, it appears, rejected by his constituents because he has been not the sort of representative they wanted. We see, in short, from the Congressional results of these October elections, that while General Grant is heartily the choice of the people for the Presidency, they want no more of the ultra radicalisms of Congress. Here, then, is a valuable hint to the mismanaged Democracy. It is useless for them to waste any more labor or ammunition upon Seymour and Blair. Their proper course henceforth is to concentrate their efforts and their resources upon their Congressional candidates. They may still cut down the radical majority in the House of Representatives to less than a two-thirds vote; and if they do this the veto power under President Grant may yet become a power to be respected.

Meantime, we expect some good results in the South from these late Northern elections. We expect that the Southern Democracy will get that prevailing Southern Democratic delusion out of their heads that Seymour and Blair are to be elected, and will even begin to suspect that the probabilities are in favor of Grant's election without the aid of even a vote from the reconstructed States. We expect, accordingly, very soon, a considerable abatement of those disorderly political excitements, bloody party collisions, and mysterious assassinations down South, so numerous there of late as to seriously threaten a general reign of violence. When the lawless Southern desperadoes on both sides discover that the Presidential succession is fixed, whatever they may do, they will naturally pause to reflect on their folly and subside into a spirit of mutual toleration. In every point of view, North and South, we look for a new "era of good feeling" under General Grant. In view of his election we may say that is already beginning, while in regard to the reign of radicalism we are surely near the beginning of the end.

Progress of the Times.

From the Boston Post.

A general phrase is mischievous, instead of serviceable, when it is forced to surrender its true meaning to the charlatanry of a false one. The party that at present holds control of the Government has used the word "progress" until, from the marked contrast between the word itself and its application, it has lost its virtue in its hands. Worse than that even, it has been stripped of its skin for a covering for aims diametrically its opposite. Radicals have much to say of the progress of the times, and many charges to make against Democracy for falling behind in the march, and even for trying to take steps backwards. Any accusation is perhaps good enough until it has been examined and found unable to pass the ordeal. If radicalism is the true index finger of this expansive age, it is the bold pioneer in the path of genuine advancement; if, in a word, it is the embodiment and synonym of progress itself, then it will be easy for it to tell us whither that progress is tending. We ask not merely for the thing, but for the logic of the thing.

Progress can tend only to larger personal freedom, and thence to a more marked individuality of thought. Our republican system contains the germinal principle of it, as its own central idea, viz., that the power which people do not delegate they reserve. That single idea is the inspiration of our written Constitution; all power is inherent in the people, and what is yielded is the whole that agents and servants are authorized to employ. But that plain idea is the very one which radicalism professes to spurn. It demands not the Constitution, but the "modern improvements" to it. Its undeniable aim is to concentrate power by taking it from the people. It usurps, but does not distribute. It consolidates, but does not diffuse. Our federative system, which is directly the opposite of this, leaving power undisturbed in the various communities that are named States—that, it seems to any reasoning mind, is the system under which to promote personal freedom and true individuality. Then why is not that the only progressive system, and why is not a tendency to consolidation the foe to such a system?

No political scheme, it seems to most men, could be the equal of our matchless Constitution in respect of the room it leaves for personal endeavor. That is the secret of our growth as a federation. Our strength has invariably been measured by our expansion. In all the varied pursuits and callings to which men addict themselves, it leaves them perfectly free. Under such a system, with an unexampled soil and climate, no people inheriting enterprise and energy could have failed to advance and prosper. And in the successful past our Government has been strong, not by reason of the excessive power held in individual hands, but because each and all, remote and near, held so large a share of real power in their own. It was from the diffusion of power, rather than its concentration, that our Government accumulated the true resources of strength and endurance. It was with our civil, as Jefferson said it would prove with our military system—the first approach of serious trouble would demonstrate that it was the most invulnerable in existence, because every man had a share in it of his own.

Now the more there is taken from the individual and lodged in the central organization, the weaker the system will become. It is merely turning the pyramid over on its apex. Is it "progress" to have a dynasty, by whatever name called, set up to do our thinking for us? Or to put us to school; to show us how some may make money and others may not; to teach us to respect our agents and servants more than we do ourselves? Consolidation is the one great enemy which our republican system has to fear; and they are traitors to that system who would persuade the people that the decentralizing tendency is to weakness. No one becomes a vigorous swimmer who trusts entirely to bladders; he must strike out and sustain himself. But radicalism, seeking its own advantage always, would persuade the people that there must be another depository of power than themselves; that there must be a strong central government, original rather than derivative, in which they must in the last resort confide. And on this pretense they would vault into the saddle and seize the reins. That is the precise opposite to Democracy.

The Youthful, Indomitable Democracy.

From the N. Y. World.

Democrats may justly cherish an honorable pride in the vigor, courage, steadiness, loyalty to principle, and patriotism of the great party which has made so gallant a fight in the October elections. Considering that, two or three years ago, the Democratic party was proclaimed "dead" by its opponents; that every Republican newspaper predicted for it the fate of the old Federal party after the last war with England; considering that Congress and all the State governments were controlled by its bitter foes; that it was overborne by calumnies; that its statesmen were buried in the obscurity of private life, and that four-fifths of the most widely circulated journals have daily labored to bring it into disrepute and odium—considering all these adverse and depressing circumstances, it is a signal proof of enduring vitality that the party has been able, in the late elections, to contest every inch of ground against its opponents, and, in spite of their most strenuous efforts, to come within a few votes of beating them in an enormous poll of many hundreds of thousands. Indiana we have either redeemed from the Republicans, or have come so near it that there is scarcely any perceptible margin in the strength of the two parties, although the Republicans had a large majority in that State, and although it is the home of the candidate for Vice-President, one of the most popular men in the party. In Pennsylvania, we have carried its chief city, next to New York the most populous in the country, and a change of a few thousand votes would have given us that great State. In Ohio, the Republican majority is but a trifle compared with what it used to be a few years ago. For a party that was so confidently and so jeeringly pronounced "dead," this is a very handsome show. But our gains were not as great as the party desired and deserved.

In inquiring why, having come so near success in these elections, we have just missed it, two reasons appear, in the absence of either of which our triumph would have been certain. These reasons are such as to show that a majority of the people are really on our side, and have been repelled from our support by things having no proper connection with the merits of the canvass. If the military prestige of General Grant had been out of the scale we should have succeeded; or, that remaining, if the perversions of General Blair's position had been out of the scale, we should have succeeded. It would be paying a poor compliment to General Grant, or to the judgment of the party that nominated him, to say that his popularity has not been worth to the Republicans of Pennsylvania half of the meagre majority by which they have carried the State. Put half of that small majority on the other side, and the two parties would be equal. If that small number of votes are due to the popularity of General Grant—and it would be ridiculous to suppose the contrary—the election, had it been decided on the issues, would have been in favor of the Democratic party. The same remark will apply to the other States. On the Democratic principles, pure and simple, we should have succeeded. We have been beaten by reasons quite extraneous to the questions in issue.

We could easily have overcome the popularity of General Grant, if another point had not been raised to divert attention from the issues. The position of General Blair and some of the Southern leaders has been industriously perverted and misrepresented, and an impression produced that the Democratic party is virtually pledged to overthrow the new State governments by force. This slander has repelled more than votes enough to have turned the balance in our favor. The narrow escape of the Republicans from a defeat is not due to their principles, but to the military prestige of Grant and the aspersions cast upon Blair. In a simple contest of principle we should have succeeded; and we may succeed yet, if we can remove or neutralize these adverse influences, which have really nothing to do with the merits of the public questions.

Can this be done? It is a grave question, fraught with the most momentous consequences. We commend it to the attention, to the most earnest reflection, of the recognized leaders of the party. We have still nearly three weeks for action; and where so slight a counterpoise would suffice to turn the scale, prompt action—if it be judicious as well as prompt—will accomplish wonders. If, in a review of the whole situation, it shall be concluded that mistakes have been made, it is better that they should be corrected now, than that the country should be dragged through four more weary years of strife, to be redeemed then by measures of the same kind that might, by a magnificent exercise of pluck, be as easily adopted now. Whatever a sagacious forecast may perceive to be the proper course for the Democratic party four years hence, if it should be beaten now, had better be pursued at once. The time has come—the hour has struck—when we must turn our faces resolutely to the future. This is a young country, with a great career before it which no imagination can grasp; a majority of our voters are young men abounding in hope, enterprise, ardor, activity; and the country being in the dawn of a new era, when all minds are filled with expectation and excitement, that party has the best chances of a great future which is most in sympathy with the youthful, irresistible energies of the nation. A growing nation, like an improving individual, has always something to learn. A political party which does not advance with the nation, and enter into the fulness of its expanding, exuberant life, is on the declivity which descends to decadence and decrepitude. The Democratic party is full of vigorous, youthful, aspiring elements; similar elements in the other party are yearning to join it, if we will but have the boldness to build a bridge on which they can cross. The Democratic party cannot die; its vitality, its invincible tenacity of life, the sanguine confidence with which it gathers energy from defeat, bespeak a great destiny still in reserve.

If our leaders should be convinced by the result of the late elections that some mistakes were made by not following their original judgment; if those who disagreed with them in opinion now see that they misjudged; if there is any impediment to success which can yet be removed by noble daring, or self-sacrificing virtue, or a bold stroke of policy, now is the hour for action! It would be an infinite pity if, when we are so very near success, we should fail to win it by the lack of a little boldness. *L'audace, l'audace, toujours l'audace!* Our principles have not been rejected in these elections; there is no call to change them. All other elements of the canvass are light and trivial compared with the success of our principles. It requires some greatness of soul to act a bold part in an unexpected crisis, when everything hangs upon a swift and courageous decision. In this hour, when the party stands with one foot over the brink of peril, and the other on the edge of victory, the capacity of a few men to form a great resolution may shape the destiny of the country. "We speak as unto wise men; judge ye what we say."

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Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 6 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $100.

NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Address, personally or by note,

N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,

10 2 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 1334 SPRUCE Street,

will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 26 2m*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ½ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BITTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 11 4p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

and in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,

MAKERS,

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,

Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29

MEDICAL.

CENTURY PLANT,

MESCAL TONIC AND DIURETIC.

An eminent writer says of it:—"And really a patient owes some thanks to a doctor who restores him with Nectar, smooth and fragrant, instead of rasping his throat and flaying his who'e interior with the bitters sucked by sour-tempered roots from vixenish soils."

$1·50 a bottle; six for $7 50.

Homœopathic Pharmacy for sale. Open evenings.

BROWN & KOLLOCK,

10 22 No. 1201 RIDGE Avenue.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR

GREEN GINGER,

MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11p

LUMBER.

FALL, 1868.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of

SEASONED LUMBER,

CONSISTING OF

Hemlock and Spruce Joists,

Carolina Flooring, all grades,

White Pine Boards, all qualities,

Shingles, Plastering Lath,

And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thstu2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 12

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER, BOARDS, etc., which we are happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND MAHOGANY SHIP-KNEES. 1 3l stuthf

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.

The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 9 2 2m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,

with first-class Board.

Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.

Reference required. 9 11

COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands;

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck

Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

No. 108 JONES' Alley.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The joint committee of the Anglo-American and Atlantic Telegraph Companies have decided to abolish from and after November 1st, 1868, the system of counting letters in estimating tariffs, and to count only by words.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Mr. Gladstone made a speech yesterday at Liverpool. He examined the questions of Fenianism and the discontent in Ireland, and assigned causes therefor. He spoke earnestly of the need of reform, and quoted and dwelt on the words of Darcy McGee, a conservative on those causes, as "the voice of the dead from over the ocean."

LONDON, Oct. 15.—It is reported to-day that the French government has furloughed 30,000 men from the army and navy.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro brings important intelligence from the seat of war in South America.

The Paraguayan position at the mouth of the Tebiquary river has been taken by the Allies. President Lopez, of Paraguay, has gone to Villa Rica, a town in the interior, unattended, having abandoned the capital to the Allies.

Two foreign corvettes were about to ascend the river to Asuncion.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 15.—John Bright has been tendered the freedom of this city.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—Forty-eight cities, being all administrative centres, adhere to the Junta and monarchical principles. Seven cities denounce the clergy, and all denounce the religious orders. The meeting of the Cortes has been fixed for December 15th, so that representatives from Cuba and Porto Rico may appear. The army will be exempt from the new tax about to be levied.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—The Junta has removed the Bishop of Hulsea and the Bishop of Urgel, who are accused of having aided the recent Carlist demonstrations.

The Catalonians have petitioned against the reduction of the customs tariff.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The *Epoque* thinks it likely that some of the great Powers of Europe will soon ask the United States government the cause of Admiral Farragut's movements in Europe.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 15.—The Rigsrad, in reply to the King's opening speech, regrets the failure of the negotiations with Prussia in the matter of Schleswig-Holstein, rejoices in the unity of feeling between the King and the people, hopes for the continuation of friendly relations with Prussia, and that the international differences may be easily settled.

ANTWERP, Oct. 15.—A great fire occurred to-day in the petroleum works of Vendbois & Co., in this city. The building and two thousand barrels of oil, together with many million gallons of naphtha, were burned. The loss is very heavy.

DRESDEN, Oct. 15.—A tumult was created in this city by the "Commissionaires" (light porters). The police arrested a number of the rioters, but they were rescued by the mob. The troops were then called out and the rioters dispersed.

FLORENCE, Oct. 15.—Mount Vesuvius is now in an active state of eruption.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Republican Recruit.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—In accordance with a previous announcement, Col. James R. O'Beirne, President of the Conservative Army and Navy Union in this city, came out last night in a speech for Grant and Colfax. He said he had been a staunch and unswerving Democrat, but there was a kind of Democracy now fashionable which breeds secession and treason, which he never would countenance. He could not be on the side of such unrepentant rebels as the pirate Semmes, the batcher Forrest and the hangman Wade Hampton, and in common with many pure and high-minded Democrats throughout the country with whom he had spoken, he deemed the election of Grant the best thing for the country at this time.

Internal Revenue Appointment.

Thomas R. Laird was to-day appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the district composed of Virginia and West Virginia. This is the third supervisor as yet appointed.

Diplomatic.

The President has recognized George Wm. Gibbs as Consul of Turkey at San Francisco, and John O. Nixon, Consul of Turkey at New Orleans; Wm. Grange as Consul of Turkey at Baltimore; and Adalbert Celestin Doisy as Consular Agent of Italy at Cincinnati.

The Camilla Massacre.

General Sibley has forwarded to General Howard several additional affidavits, confirmatory of the first report of Major Howard, of the Camilla disturbances. The affidavits are those of freed people, excepting one from an ex-volunteer officer of the United States army.

Customs Receipts.

The receipts from customs from Oct. 1 to Oct. 10, inclusive, at the ports below named, were as follows:

Boston,	- - - - -	$581,785 12
New York,	- - - - -	3,555,000 00
Philadelphia,	- - - - -	268,269 98
Baltimore,	- - - - -	152,973 85
New Orleans, Sept. 22 to Sept. 30,	-	115,701 96
San Francisco, Sept. 1 to Sept. 19,		595,275 37
Total,	- - - - -	$5,269,006 28

Major General Hancock.

Major General Hancock arrived to-day. His health is much improved, though he still suffers from his wounds received in the late war. He called on the President and Secretary of War, and was at his new headquarters for several hours this morning.

The Lighthouse Board.

The Lighthouse Board has given notice that the granite dry beacon heretofore marking the shoal extending from Connecticut point, in Providence river, R. I., has been prepared for an illuminating apparatus, from which a fixed white light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of November 5th. The light will be visible in clear weather at the distance of about eleven nautical miles. A fog bell is attached to this station, and will be rung during thick weather.

The light at Hauzet Point, immediately opposite, will be discontinued on November 5th. Notice is also given that, with a view to facilitate the navigation of Brewerton Channel, in the Patapsco river, Maryland, two lighthouse structures have been erected, one near Hawkins' Point, and the other on Leading Point, distant about one and seven-eighths miles, and bearing N. W. and S. E. from each other, both being exactly in range with the axis of Brewerton Channel. These lights will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of November 1, 1868, and every night thereafter, from sunset to sunrise, until further notice.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The international cricket match between the All England Eleven and the United States Twenty-two was continued to-day, the Eleven scoring 142 in their first innings, and putting one wicket down of the Twenty-two for only 2 runs. The bowling and fielding of the Twenty-two was admirable, but the rain had caused the turf to be so dead that neither party showed their play to the best advantage. The match will be continued to-morrow.

Gold weak at 137⅜. Exchange weak. Government bonds strong, and advanced ⅛; old 5-20s, 113⅜@113¾; new do., 109¾@109⅞; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅞. New York Central, 128⅝; Erie, 48¼; do. preferred, 76; Hudson River, 134½; Reading, 99⅜; Fort Wayne, 113⅜; Northwestern, 96.

YONKERS, Oct. 15.—The Boys in Blue of this town, while on their way to a meeting at Kingsbridge to-night, were stoned by a party of boys, and in return fired upon their assailants, wounding Thomas Kelly and James Harrigan. Their wounds are not dangerous.

AUBURN, Oct. 15.—Twenty-five thousand people were present at the Republican meeting here to-day. Mr. Kasson, Lieutenant Governor Alvord and others spoke.

SARATOGA, Oct. 15.—The Old School Presbyterian Synod of Albany held their annual session here to-day. About eighty ministers and elders were present. The Rev. Dr. Strong, of Syracuse, was chosen Moderator. A resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of a union of the Old and New Schools.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 15.—The Democrats of the eighth Congressional district have nominated Jas. M. Convill, and in the twenty-fifth district, L. B. Faulker.

From Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Oct. 15.—The Opera House was crowded this morning with a large audience and many delegates, and intense interest was manifested. General Mahone was selected for Chairman. The Business Committee submitted a report, which states that the recommendation respecting the Bristol Convention, held on July 16, 1868, in regard to direct ocean communication between Europe, Norfolk and the Memphis and Ohio valleys had been considered. The recommendation adopted by the present convention proposing a subscription of $300,000 should be immediately made, to incorporate the International Commercial Company of the city of Norfolk, under the act of the General Assembly of Virginia, expressing the pleasure manifested by the northwestern and western States in a water line communication between the valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic ocean by way of the Ohio, Kanawha and James rivers, and in view of its importance the convention looked hopefully forward to its speedy completion as a great improvement of national importance.

Various delegates supported the report of the business committee, including Colonel Wm. Lamb, of Fort Fisher celebrity, who said it was a brave Federal general who destroyed the first effort at free trade, in which thirty vessels had been engaged, between the Cape Fear river and Europe, by the capture of Fort Fisher, although General Butler failed to blow out the bottom of the Atlantic ocean with his powder ship.

The report was adopted, and $105,000 was subscribed: Norfolk, $50,000; Nashville, $25,000; Petersburg, $20,000, &c.

A ball was given at Portsmouth to-night in honor of the delegates. The tobacco planters attending the convention hold a mass meeting to-night to take into consideration the propriety of subscribing $100,000 to the enterprise.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—There was rather dull music yesterday in City Councils. The proceedings were these:

Select Branch.—President Stokley was in the chair.

A resolution offering a reward of $1000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of policeman James Young, on Friday night, was passed.

Mr. Shermer introduced an ordinance to appropriate $1000 for the relief of the widow of the deceased, who is left in a destitute condition.

Mr. Barlow hoped that the matter be referred to the Committee on Police, in order that the circumstances may be investigated.

Mr. Shermer said that he was reluctant to make any special appeal, but the policeman was a resident of his district, and he knew every portion of his history. Young was one of the best policemen on the force in the performance of his duty; he was shot down in the street, on election day, by a ruffian. He leaves a wife and six little children to the mercy of the world, without a dollar.

Col. Page said that if this were true he would freely vote for the bill, but he opposed hasty legislation, and would favor the reference.

Mr. King protested against immediate action. He would not at once vote $1000, when a million and a half of the city's protested paper was in the hands of capitalists. He wasn't opposed to liberality on the part of Councils, but he wanted first to know that it was necessary.

Mr. Franciscus asked what Mr. King wanted to know from the committee officially, that he hadn't already learned from individual members.

Mr. Shermer declared that Mr. King was taking the bread from the mouth of a widow and six little children, purely from political considerations. The man was murdered by one of the hirelings of the Sheriff, stationed at the polls to shoot down people who came to vote against the Democratic ticket.

Mr. King—Then why don't you arrest the man, if you know who he is? Why do you offer a thousand dollars for his capture, if you know who killed Young?

Mr. Shermer said that the only doubt concerning the matter was as to which one of the ruffian posse had fired the shot.

The motion to refer to the Police Committee was lost.

One to place the matter in the charge of the Finance Committee was adopted.

Mr. Page offered a resolution appropriating $500 to import English and German sparrows for the public squares. Referred to Committee on City Property.

A resolution to release the sureties of the late Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was passed.

An ordinance was passed authorizing the purchase of lots in the Twenty-fifth ward for school purposes.

A big batch of petitions for gaslight, fire-plugs, &c., was referred.

Colonel Page offered a remonstrance against changing the location of the Independence Engine Company.

An ordinance authorizing a transfer in the appropriation to the Guardians of the Poor was agreed to.

The ordinance from Common Council removing the Independence Fire Company to Branchtown was referred.

In the course of the debate Mr. Duffy remarked that for two months past the action of the Chamber had been that of the lowest human being—the professional politician. The election was now over, and members should elevate their action to the dignity of that of men.

The bill to pay for the new city ice boat, $160,000, was taken up and passed, two gentlemen alone dissenting.

The bills from the other Chamber relative to the Highway Department were concurred in.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This body met at twenty minutes past three o'clock, President Joseph F. Marcer in the chair.

The usual batch of communications, petitions, etc., was received, and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Police to continue the pay of the police officers disabled by injuries received on Tuesday last, and making provision for the support of the families of those policemen killed on that day. Agreed to.

Mr. Harrison, from the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution releasing the property of George A. Schmack from the lien of a certain judgment. Agreed to.

Mr. Hancock, from the Committee on Poor, presented a resolution authorizing certain transfers in the appropriations to the Guardians of the Poor. Agreed to.

Mr. Simpson offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to collect from the passenger railway companies the additional expense incurred by the city in building culverts on the sides of the streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution providing for a sewer on Main street, Manayunk, from Cotton street to Schurz lane. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution instructing the proper officer to pay for damages on Vienna street. Agreed to.

Also, one opening Thirty-eighth street, from Hamilton to Bridge street. Agreed to.

Also, one authorizing the paving and grading of sidewalks on Vienna streets. Agreed to.

Also, one authorizing the paving of Twenty-second, Thirty-third, Sansom, Dodd and Cook streets. Agreed to.

Also, one authorizing the opening of Carlton street, from Broad to Fifteenth street. Agreed to.

The certificate of the election of James B. Roney for the unexpired term of Thomas Potter, was read and Mr. Roney was then sworn in.

The following resolutions were received from Select Council:

One authorizing and directing the Mayor to offer a reward of $1000 for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who murdered James Young, policeman, at Eighth and Lombard streets. Concurred in.

The Chamber, after a recess, resumed the consideration of communications from the Select Council.

A resolution was received from Select Council providing for the purchase of a lot on Turner street for school purposes. Concurred in.

Also, one releasing the sureties of Terrence McCusker, late Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. Concurred in.

The Chamber then adjourned.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The session of the above institution, situated on College avenue, near Twenty-second street, commenced yesterday afternoon. An introductory lecture was delivered by Miss Rachel Bodley, Professor of Chemistry. The institution is in a flourishing condition. The class numbered last year fifty students, ten of whom were graduated and invested with the title of doctorate. The Faculty consists of the following persons:—Ann Preston, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene; Emeline H. Cleveland, M. D., Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children; Mary J. Scarlett, M. D., Anatomy and Histiology; Rachel L. Bodley, M. L. A., Chemistry and Toxicology; Isaac Comly, M. D., Principles and Practice of Medicine; Benjamin B. Wilson, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery; N. M. Leavell, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; Henry Hartshorne, M. D., Hygiene. The institution had bequeathed to it by the late Isaac Barton the sum of $25,000, and $5000 for the purchase of a lot upon which to erect a college. He also bequeathed the sum of $1000 to the Women's Hospital, to be added to the endowment fund of that institution. A large number of persons were in attendance yesterday at the opening exercises.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon about half-past 3 o'clock was caused by the burning of a lot of shavings in the cellar of the house No. 606 North Eleventh street.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A DEPUTY SHERIFF.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning Sergeant Murray, of the Seventh district, with a squad of officers, made a descent upon a lager-beer saloon No. 211 Green street. The following persons were found there and taken into custody:—Henry Fulton, James Anderson, William Tice, James Ferguson, alias Morris, John Wells, and four females.

On searching the prisoners at the Station House, on the person of Fulton, who, with Anderson, says he belongs in New York, Officer Albright found a skeleton key, hotel key with No. 17 on the tag, deputy sheriff's badge, papers with names of well-known sporting houses and various fancy men of the city, and a paper with locations of private residences. In the rooms in which Fulton and Anderson slept were found a lot of burglar's tools, skeleton keys, jimmies, and other burglarious implements.

At 5 o'clock the defendants had a hearing before Alderman Toland, in which it was ascertained that Fulton had been a deputy sheriff under Mr. Lyle, on election day. The jimmy was measured with the marks on the buildings Nos. 611 North Eleventh street and 705 Brown street. The latter dwelling was entered some time between Monday night and Tuesday morning, and a large lot of glassware and china taken, amounting to $75. A portion of the stolen property was recovered in Bridesburg, it being alleged that it was first taken to the house No. 211 Green street.

A shawl, valued at $150, was found in possession of the prisoners, alleged to have been taken from No. 611 North Eleventh street. Much conversation among the parties in reference to voting first attracted suspicion to them, and in conversation it is said that Ferguson admitted to voting in the Fourth ward.

When the arrest was made Fulton was found lying in bed and Ferguson secreted in a closet.

The defendants were each committed in default of $3000 bail to answer at court.

MEETING OF THE YALE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association was held last evening at the rooms of the Board of Trade, Hon. William Strong in the chair. The Committee appointed to attend the last commencement at New Haven reported that the prospects of the College were improving. The Association elected the following officers to serve the ensuing year:—

President—Hon. William Strong.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Daniel March, D. D., Rev. R. Bethel Claxton, D. D., Hon. Leonard E. Wales.

Corresponding Secretary—Samuel C. Perkins.

Recording Secretary—G. Colves Purves.

Treasurer—Henry M. Dechert.

Executive Committee—H. A. Brown, S. S. Hollingsworth, H. W. Scott, James M. Bobb, Anthony Higgins, E. B. Shapleigh, M. D., R. N. Wilson.

The association resolved to hold their annual banquet on the third Thursday in January, and instructed the Corresponding Secretary to extend invitations to the President and Faculty of the College, and representatives from sister associations in other cities.

THE COLORED MASONS.—The M. W. N. Grand Lodge of F. A. A. A. Y. Masons, in session in Wilmington, Del., received a fraternal letter from the Supreme Council of the Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the 33d and last degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Sovereign and Independent State of Louisiana, United States of America. The Supreme Grand Council, after a general statement of its prosperity and desire for the spread of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite around the surface of the globe, congratulates itself as being the first supreme body in the Southern States of America to accomplish such an act of emphatic justice as the recognition of all regular masons in the United States, without regard to race, color, or nationality.

RAISED.—It will be remembered that several weeks ago the British brig Sunny South, with a cargo of petroleum on board, was set on fire by an explosion of the fumes from the oil, and sunk in twenty-four feet of water off Marcus Hook. Since then the hull and cargo have been raised by Mr. F. W. Beers, of the Atlantic Submarine Company of this city. The work was done in six days, a fact of interest to the owners of other sunken vessels in Delaware bay and river, as well as to those interested in having unobstructed navigation to this port. Although some of the cargo was saved, nearly all of the petroleum had been destroyed by the fire.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—The following persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—

Charles Gallagher, thirty-five years of age, shoulder dislocated by a fall.

Emma Burns (colored), thirty-five years of age, severely cut in the head by a crowd of boys throwing stones.

Jeremiah Campbell, nine years of age, left arm broken by falling off a slop cart.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6 12 | MOON SETS.....6 11
SUN SETS.....5 19 | HIGH WATER.....2 29

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JOHN O. JAMES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, JOHN D. TAYLOR. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 30
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 1
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 2
Bellona	London	New York	Oct. 3
Arago	Southampton	New York	Oct. 5
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Oct. 6
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 6
France	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7

FOR EUROPE.

C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 17
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Oct. 17
Etna	New York	London	Oct. 17
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 21
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 20
Ismaria	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Columbia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 31
Bellona	New York	London	Oct. 31
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 31

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 16
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 20
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 20
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 22
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 24
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Gondolier, Roberts, St. John, N. B., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Ida May, Drisko, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr A. Ryerson, Houghton, Providence, Warren & Gregg.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Jesse Williamson, Corson, 6 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Washington Melloy, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Rising Sun, Moore, from Norfolk, with lumber to captain.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Heather, from New York.
Schr F. H. Atwood, Higgins, from Salem.
Schr Minnie, Hudson, from Jacksonville.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, from Boston.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, from Boston.
Schr C. S. Grove, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr F. Jameson, Jameson, from Newport.
Steamer Sarah Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA

Ship Brazil, Hibbert, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 1st inst., and sailed from Gravesend on the 2d.
Ship Wm. H. Bigelow, Parker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 30th ult.
Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 30th ult.
Ship Premier, Merrihew, cleared at Boston 13th inst. for Bombay, not for Philadelphia.
Ship Oneida, Tinkham, hence for Savannah, was seen 14th inst. off Cape May.
Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, from Wilmington, N. C., for Philadelphia, has on board 603 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2060 do. rosin, 310 do. tar, 185 bales cotton, 32 428 shingles, 57 empty bbls., and 14 pkgs. mdse.
Steamship Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Richmond 13th inst.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 13th inst.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York 14th inst.
Barque Mira, Dix, hence, at Aspinwall 5th inst.
Barque Amelia Ghering, Haynie, from London for Philadelphia, at Hull 1st inst.
Barque Ada, Murphy, hence for Antwerp, arrived at Deal 30th ult. Was in the Downs 1st inst. for shelter, with loss of some of her sails during a heavy gale in the channel, and on the 3d slipped anchor and chain and proceeded to leeward.
Brig Clara Brown, Minot, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 9th inst.
Brig Aylesford, Minness, hence, at St. John, N. B., 13th inst.
Brig Speed, Larkin, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 1st inst.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, hence, at Gibraltar 24th ult.
Brig Emma G. Webber, hence, at Barbados 14th ult. and sailed 16th for Antigua.
Brig Annandale, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.
Brig Philip Larrabee, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Golden Lead, Bragg, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.
Brig Alexander Milliken, Gray, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, hence, at Bangor 13th instant.
Brig Wenonah, Davis, hence, at Bath 13th inst.
Schr Cooper, Lowe, hence, at Washington, D. C., 11th inst.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 11th inst.
Schr A. M. Edwards, hence, at Richmond 13th inst.
Schr Elkna T. Smith, Harvey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 14th inst.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 14th inst.
Schr A. Godfrey, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 13th inst.
Schrs R. Carlisle, Potter, and General Sheridan, Buell, hence, at Fall River 10th inst.
Schr Glenwood, Lawrence, hence, at Fall River 11th inst.
Schr Brandywine, for Philadelphia from Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.
Schr Henry F. Gay, Prescott, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 8th inst.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jefferson, hence, at Pawtucket 13th inst.
Schrs Thomas Borden, Writhington, and Samuel N. Smith, hence, at Fall River 12th inst.
Schrs T. G. Smith, Lake; Robert Palmer, Clark; Jane C. Patterson, Corson; and Connecticut, Pendleton, hence, at Boston 13th inst.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, hence, at New Bedford 13th inst.
Schrs Sea Nymph, Corson; West Wind, Lawson; J. B. Knowles, Scott; Clara Davidson, Jefferson; Hannah Blackman, Jones; J. Worthington, Terry; and W. D. Cargill, Kelley, hence, at Providence 13th inst.
Schr Christopher Loeser, Law; W. G. Audenried, Baker; H. S. Brooks, Brower; Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, and James Young, Wilson, hence, at Boston 14th inst.
Schrs West Dennis, Crowell, and John Farnum, Kelley, cleared at Boston 14th inst. for Philadelphia.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

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$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by

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MARQUETTE!

MARQUETTE!

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MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messrs. Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out, from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE WM. E. SINN & CO. Lessees and Managers. EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT. Engagement, most positively, FOR SIX NIGHTS, Commencing MONDAY, October 19, of the world-renowned HANLON BROTHERS. Reunion and farewell tour of the world-famed HANLON BROTHERS. GEORGE, WILLIAM, ALFRED, EDWARD, and FREDERICK, with their juvenile prodigies, FRANCOIS, JULIAN, and VICTOR, and their new TRANSATLANTIC COMBINATION, now making their FINAL TOUR of the United States. In addition to the attractions presented by the HANLONS, they have also under engagement the following European celebrities: PFEAU, the daring young Russian Athlete, and champion of the world upon the FLYING TRAPEZE. JAMES BLEMPHIN, Europe's Greatest Harpist. Miss EMILY THORNE, the Accomplished Comedienne and Vocalist. ALFRED B. SEDGWICK, Concertinist and Buffo Singer. Messrs. SYLVANI and BENEDICT, Grotesque Artists. PRICES AS USUAL. 10 16 2t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7½ TO 8. THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 16, Benefit and last night but one of the celebrated eccentric Comedian, MR. F. S. CHANFRAU, in his original representation of the character of "SAM," in T. B. De Walden's celebrated Comedy of that name. To conclude with Chanfrau's abridged version of THE WIDOW'S VICTIM. Jeremiah Clip.....MR. F. S. CHANFRAU MONDAY—First night of the Eminent Tragedian, MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8. LAST NIGHTS OF LITTLE NELL. BENEFIT OF LOTTA. TO-NIGHT (Friday) October 16, LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Little Nell, The Marchioness, } .....LOTTA LAST LITTLE NELL MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 2. MONDAY NEXT, FIRE-FLY.

STEREOPTICON!—GRAND EXHIBITION AT Green Hill Hall, SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct 16, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the "HELPING HANDS," Class No. 22, in aid of the Building Fund of Green Hill Church. Mr. E. H. Toland, of the Home Missionary Society, has kindly offered the use of his splendid Stereopticon and services on the occasion. The Views to be exhibited are Historical and Scriptural, some of them entirely new. Rene Guillou, Esq., has also most kindly offered his services, and will explain and describe the different pictures. Colonel William H. Maurice will deliver the Opening Address and recite an Original Poem, written expressly for the occasion by Miss Laura L. Rees, of this city. Cards of Admission can be obtained from any of the Managers, or at the door on the evening of the exhibition. Managers.—Frank Lane, Franklin Esper, William Craig, John Carey, Frank McDonald, William Carey, Howard Esper, Oliver Sawyer, Jas. Caldwell, Joseph Babe, and G. S. Simons. Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. 10 15 2t

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch. LAST WEEK AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS. The season will close on Saturday, Oct. 17. JOE EMMETT IN NEW ACTS. The Cynecopolis or Imaginarium, The Haunted Wigmaker, Italian Airs, Judicial Curiosities, Brown's Horse, Dutch Song and Dance. FAREWELL MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock. 10 12 6t

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Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1868.

"The Lack of a Little Boldness."

THERE is tribulation in the camp of the enemy. The result of Tuesday's appeal to the masses has created widespread consternation in their ranks. Their defeat was so complete, so unexpected, that the contest henceforth can assume the proportions of a harassing guerrilla warfare, and nothing more. The hope of triumph on November 3 expired with the setting of Tuesday's sun.

To this melancholy sentiment the New York *World*, the recognized organ of the Democratic leaders, gave utterance yesterday in an editorial which we reproduce elsewhere. The simple purport of that article is, that a Democratic defeat in November is inevitable, unless the leaders of the party cut loose from the will of their followers, expressed in the Tammany Convention, and attempt to carry the day by a masterly stroke of boldness. "It would," says the *World*, "be an infinite pity if, when we are so very near success (?), we should fail to win it by the lack of a little boldness." This disheartening reflection is preceded by the following sentence:—

"If our leaders should be convinced by the result of the late elections that some mistakes were made by not following their original judgment; if those who disagreed with them in opinion now see that they misjudged; if there is any impediment to success which can yet be removed by noble daring, or self sacrificing virtue, or a bold stroke of policy, now is the hour for action!"

It is interesting to note the way in which the *World* accounts for the shadow of the coming event which has been cast upon the path of Democracy. "If," it says; "if the military prestige of General Grant had been out of the scale we should have succeeded; or, that remaining, if the perversions of General Blair's position had been out of the scale, we should have succeeded." Or, in other words, if General Grant, the hero of a hundred glorious fields, the savior of the nation, the advocate of peace and order, were not the Republican candidate; and if Blair, the General Boum of the loyal army, the political renegade, the open and avowed advocate of another rebellion, were not the Democratic candidate, the shadow of Tuesday's great cloud would be lifted from the Democratic heart, and hope would animate its counsels.

Grant's candidacy on the Chicago platform, his past record, his great public services, his grand appeal for peace—these are obstacles which the *World* can see no way of flanking. They must be fairly met and fairly mastered. But with regard to the incubus of Blair's despicable record, the *World* takes a decided stand. It says:—"We may succeed yet, if we can remove or neutralize these adverse influences, which have really nothing to do with the merits of the public questions." It does not intimate any hope of being able to counteract the "slanders" which "four-fifths of the most widely-circulated journals" have heaped upon the head of the renegade. It virtually claims that Blair shall be pitched overboard by the leaders, as the only chance for saving the sinking ship.

"Can this be done?" asks the *World*. "It requires some greatness of soul to act a bold part in an unexpected crisis," says the *World*. "The time has come—the hour has struck—when we must turn our faces resolutely to the future," is the solemn warning of the *World*. Pluck—boldness—audacity—these are the grand requisites, the only hope of salvation.

The appeal of the *World* has not been unheeded. Its voice is but one in the chorus. The Washington correspondent of the *Public Ledger*, who is well known to be a private secretary to Andrew Johnson, discloses this morning the extreme anxiety which pervades official circles at the capital. The subject is one of such great moment that we quote Secretary Worden's despatch, dated yesterday, in full, as follows:—

"Quite a stir has been created here among Democrats, by information received here to day of action on the part of leading Democrats in the Northern cities, looking to the withdrawal of Seymour and Blair, and the nomination in their stead of Chase, Johnson, Hancock, or some other of the prominent persons who have been named as conservative candidates for the Presidency. It appears upon inquiry that the movement started yesterday, and had its rise in private despatches from leading Democrats in the West to others in New York and this city, suggesting the calling together of the National Democratic Executive Committee, and the withdrawal of Seymour and Blair and the nomination of others in their place. The editorial suggestion of the New York *World* of the same plan is regarded as a part of the same movement. The *National Intelligencer* will have an editorial to-morrow morning, giving a reflex of the views entertained by Democrats here on the subject, suggesting a withdrawal of the candidates, and the nomination of others."

Such is the present state of the Democratic crusade against Blair. If he goes overboard, Seymour must go with him; but Blair is the objective point, and Seymour a mere incidental obstruction, rendered such only by his association with Blair on the ticket. Whether or not the attempt to purify the Democratic household by ejecting the obnoxious men who have been called to preside over its destinies is to succeed, we know not and care but little. If it fail, defeat is certain, acknowledged, anticipated. If it succeed, the party will be so completely disorganized and demoralized by a change of leaders on the very eve of the battle, that its heterogeneous elements will be resolved into chaos, or anarchy, which is worse than chaos. After the change, it will be in a sorrier plight in a more desperate strait than at present. *A Republican triumph in November is as assured as the rising of to-morrow's sun.* A change of leaders by the enemy cannot avail to change the coming result. The salt of loyalty, the leaven of consistency will come too late. "A little boldness" in the Tammany Convention might have given us a harder fight; "a little boldness" at this stage of the conflict will not even enable the retreating forces of Democracy to make a halt before they sink in overwhelming defeat.

—The *World* this morning reiterates the position which it took yesterday, but presents no new development in its scheme for the decapitation of Blair. Referring to the assumption that the Democratic party is bound by success to use the army to disperse the new State Governments in the South, it declares that "there are individuals who can extinguish this calumny in a moment, and silence it forever. And this," it adds, "*must* be done, if we are to win the election!"

The British Mineral Products—Coal and Iron.

THE mineral products of Great Britain and Ireland in 1867, as recently ascertained by careful inquiry from the proprietors of mines, manufacturers, and railway managers, were valued at £43,480,092, or $217,000,000 in gold. The principal items consisted of coal and iron. The product of coal reached the enormous aggregate of 104,500,480 tons, valued at £26,125,145, and this is the leading source of British mineral wealth. The product of the United States scarcely reaches 25,000,000 tons, but as our mines are infinitely more numerous and intrinsically more valuable than those of Great Britain, the day cannot be far distant when her present product will be greatly exceeded by the product of the American collieries. The British product of iron ore in 1867 consisted of 10,021,058 tons, valued at £3,210,098, from which 4,761,023 tons of pig iron, valued at £11,902,557, were manufactured. The American product of pig iron during the same period was 1,461,626 tons, or a little more than one-fourth of the British product. In the two leading sources of British wealth Pennsylvania is especially prolific, and the coal and iron mines of this State are capable of providing an annual yield equal in value to the large sum obtained from the collieries and furnaces of Great Britain. This fact is well understood by the foreign antagonists of American industry, and they watch with the most intense interest the proceedings of Congress in reference to the tariff, on account of their perpetual fear that under a thoroughly protective system Pennsylvania would speedily be enabled to supply the entire American demand for iron. The United States have continuously afforded to the British iron manufacturers their largest and best foreign market, and they are loth to lose their profitable Yankee customers. The elements of mineral wealth so richly abound in this country, and so much practical experience in developing them has been acquired, that it is the height of folly for our citizens to continue sending millions of dollars annually abroad to purchase British iron; and if the question was thoroughly understood in all its bearings, the people would speedily demand ample protection to American industry. Congress, however, is besieged alike by the agents of British manufacturers and by the proprietors of railway enterprises, who are anxious to obtain cheap British railway iron, despite its acknowledged inferiority; and it is always difficult and generally impossible, at critical periods, to obtain the legislation necessary to establish the American iron interests on an impregnable footing. At the best, they only obtain opportunities to supply a portion of the American market, and meanwhile the untold treasures of innumerable mines remain undeveloped at a time when the financial condition of the nation imperatively requires that every source of wealth should be rendered productive. While many portions of the Union would be directly benefited by efficient protection on iron, Pennsylvania has a vital interest in this question, and her citizens should at all times strive earnestly and energetically to promote her momentous mineral interests.

Modern inventions having greatly improved the old processes for making steel, and extensive arrangements having recently been made for manufacturing steel in this State, the British manufacturers are especially jealous of these enterprises, and their battle for success must be fought not only in the workshops but in Congress.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

THE *exposé* which has been made of the manner in which citizens are manufactured by the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court and his tipstaves has created a profound sensation among all classes of citizens, and the fact that the Republican candidates were defeated on last Tuesday by means of the fraudulent naturalization papers bearing the impress of the Supreme Court seal and the signature of its Prothonotary, has aroused a determination to bring about a change in the manner of conducting the business of naturalization in the future. The following petition, addressed to the Judges of the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, has therefore been put in circulation, and we invite to it the attention of all citizens who are disposed to unite in putting down knavery and fraud in high places. The petition is to this effect:—

The undersigned citizens of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania do most respectfully represent that the careless, irregular, and illegal manner in which certificates of naturalization were issued by the Court of Nisi Prius during the month of September and part of October, instant, demands the immediate attention of your tribunal; and the conduct of James Ross Snowden, your Prothonotary, requires that he should be dismissed his office, and a successor appointed who will exercise the necessary care to secure the community against a recurrence of gross fraud.

The facts as developed in judicial investigation are as follows:—

That Mr. Snowden permitted tipstaves of the court to examine, and administer the necessary affidavits, to applicants and vouchers, in his absence and out of his hearing.

That Mr. Snowden permitted this to be done to the alarming extent of naturalizing seven hundred and twenty aliens in five consecutive hours.

That Mr. Snowden entrusted the safe-keeping of the seal of the court to a political partisan who had been employed in his office but a single day.

That Mr. Snowden entrusted the duty of filling up blank certificates to a man who had been convicted of issuing forged land warrants.

That Mr. Snowden permitted this state of affairs to continue after it had been proved by a judicial investigation, at which he was present, that the system afforded opportunity for fraud.

That Mr. Snowden exercised so little care and supervision over the papers of his office that large numbers of blank certificates of naturalization, with the seal of the court attached, were circulated throughout the State.

Therefore we most earnestly petition you to remove from office the said James Ross Snowden, and to appoint some competent and reliable citizen in his stead.

The charges against Colonel Snowden have been proven in open court. He does not deny them, and his only defense is that he has managed the issuing of naturalization certificates in the same manner as has been the custom in the Supreme Court for a quarter of a century. If this is the case, it is high time that there should be a change; and Colonel Snowden's excuse, however satisfactory it may be to himself, will have no weight whatever with the citizens of Philadelphia, who have been cheated out of a victory at the polls to which they were justly entitled. Colonel Snowden has proved himself utterly incompetent—to put the mildest construction on his course—for the position which he now holds, and we hope that a dismissal from office will be a lesson not only to him but also to future Prothonotaries as well. A copy of the above petition will be found on our counter, and we request the signatures of those of our citizens who are in favor of prompt action in the matter.

The New Mercantile Library Building.

THE work of transforming the Franklin Market House, on Tenth street, between Chesnut and Market, into a handsome and commodious building, adapted to the purposes of the Mercantile Library Company, is rapidly progressing; and when all the alterations and improvements are made we will have in this city what has long been needed—a cheap popular library, with ample accommodations of every kind We would like to see in Philadelphia a great free library like the noble institution in Boston; but the prospects of ever being blessed with anything of the kind are so extremely remote, that the consummation of our desires is scarcely to be even hoped for, much less expected. The next best thing to a free library is one conducted on the plan of the Mercantile; and as the Directors of that institution are now exerting themselves to make it more than ever worthy of public patronage, we hope that their efforts will have the liberal support and encouragement of the community at large.

The Philadelphia Library, with its interesting historical associations, its invaluable collection of books, and the liberal spirit which characterizes its general management, will always be entitled to a first place in the affections of students and men of letters. For the general reader, however, the Mercantile has peculiar characteristics to recommend it. It is, in the first place, a great accommodation to have the book shelves open, so that the desired volume can be obtained without consulting the Librarian. The fact that the reading-room, with all the magazines and reviews, American and foreign, upon the tables, is open until 10 o'clock at night, is also an advantage of no little moment; and these features, together with the newspaper and chess-rooms, make the Mercantile Library a place of resort for many who would otherwise find it difficult to pass their evenings in a manner at once pleasant and profitable. The facilities to be afforded by the new building will largely increase all these advantages, and the accommodations to be provided for the student, the general reader, the chess player, and others who make a practice of frequenting the present establishment, will add greatly to their comfort, and make the institution more popular than it has ever been.

The location of the new building is an eminently suitable one in every respect, and when all the alterations now in progress are completed it will be one of the handsomest, best appointed, and most attractive libraries in the country. The main library room on the first floor will be 77 by 107 feet, with an area of 8393 square feet. Upon this floor there will be two large reading-rooms—one for ladies and one for gentlemen—each 30 by 64 feet, and a large newspaper room, 47 by 77 feet, besides toilet rooms, conversation rooms, etc. Upon the second floor four committee-rooms, a directors' room 26 by 39 feet, and a chess-room 39 by 47½ feet.

The front of the building is fast assuming the appearance it will have when the work is completed; a French roof has been added, and the doors and windows altered, so that the market-house look of the place has entirely disappeared, and it is beginning to have quite a bookish air about it already. Inside, the partition walls are being run up, the arched roof is being covered with a suitable ceiling, and other necessary alterations and improvements are being made as rapidly as the means in hand will admit of This enterprise is one that our citizens generally ought to be much interested in, and it will depend upon the support of the public whether the work is to be pushed on to completion immediately, or whether it will have to stop half way for want of the necessary funds. The new building will make the Mercantile Library a better institution in every way than it has been, and a few thousand dollars in the treasury at this time will expedite matters amazingly.

To raise the money required four different methods are proposed. In the first place, donations and contributions from all who are disposed to aid will be thankfully received by the directors. Secondly, they desire to obtain purchasers for the stock of the company, at ten dollars per share. The third method is by the sale of scrip certificates at ten dollars each, which may at any time be converted into active stock, so as to entitle the holder to all the privileges of the library upon the payment of the annual dues. Fourthly, it is expected to realize something from the sale of life-membership at forty dollars each, which entitle the holder to the use of the library during life, and which may at any time be converted into four shares of active stock.

It is to be hoped that the interest of the public in this matter may be kept alive, and that enough money may be placed in the hands of the directors to enable them to remove from their present inconvenient quarters to the more commodious establishment on Tenth street during the coming winter, or by spring at the farthest. The low price of the stock enables almost any one to become a purchaser, and the annual tax is insignificant in comparison with the many advantages which a membership of the library affords.

—The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says:—"General John B. Gordon, recently from a visit to his father in Alabama, expresses his fear that under the Registry act, passed a few days since by the so-called Legislature of that State, the whites will be so largely disfranchised that the Democrats may lose the State."

—Nasby has two hundred lecture engagements, mostly West.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AS THE NIGHTINGALE'S WARBling transcends all the other music of the grove, so PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," excels all floral perfumes. The fragrance of Eve's bower in Eden, decked with the first roses that ever bloomed, could not have been richer or purer than the scent of this bewitching extract. Sold by all Druggists. 1t

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 42

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WILL BE HELD THIS (Friday) EVENING At 8 o'clock.

Every member MUST attend. 1t WILLIAM L. FOX, Secretary.

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A., THE ELOQUENT ENGLISH ORATOR, will lecture at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON FRIDAY EVENING, October 16, Subject — "DANIEL IN BABYLON."

AND ON MONDAY EVENING, October 19. Subject—"FLORENCE AND HER MEMORIES."

Reserved seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle, $1'50 each.

Reserved seats in the Balcony and Family Circle, and Stage tickets $1 00

Tickets may be procured at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH Street, until 5 o'clock, after which the reserved seats remaining unsold will be for sale at the door at One Dollar each. 10 13 3t

PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Members are informed that Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS intends presenting this Society with the deed of a lot in Woodlands Cemetery, and those interested are invited to assemble at the Ledger Building, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets, on SATURDAY, 17th instant, at 2 P. M., to proceed to the Cemetery, where the presentation will take place.

Members desiring to participate in the ceremonies will please leave their names with the undersigned, at the North American office. H. J. DURBOROW, 10 14 4t President.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1868. NOTICE

To Holders of City Warrants and Certificates of City Loan:—

Registered City Warrants numbering from No. 1 to 3000, inclusive, will be paid upon presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from this date.

Certificates of Loan of the City of Philadelphia that have been left at this office for registry, are now ready for delivery. Holders of receipts are requested to present the same and receive their certificates.

Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing January, 1869, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation. Interest will cease at date of maturity.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 10 14 12t City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1868.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS CHESNUT, above Fifth street, on the 20th day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a lease and contract proposed to be made between the said Company and the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Company.

It 6 12 20 E. W. CLARK, President.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE.—The Directors have declared a dividend of 75 CENTS per share, payable on and after the 17th inst.

October 16, 1868. 10 16 3t* S. ALTER, Secretary.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—ST. CHARLIE JOHNSON, the infant prodigy, and pet of the people, only five years old, will put his "Young Zouaves" (40 sons of departed heroes) through their wonderful military evolutions at CONCERT HALL CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth, THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 16th. Admission 50 cents. Old veterans free. Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8. 1t*

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, JOSEPH G. MITCHELL was unanimously elected President.

10 15 6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH their scaly, ichorous, itching desquamations, form a series of most obstinate, burdensome disorders. Happily a remedy is found in HIESKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT, which is a specific for any form of skin disease. No matter of how long standing or what treatment it has been under, it will be radically cured. Sold 50 cents per box. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street. 10 15

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf1

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

THE MOST PROMINENT UPHOLSterers throughout the country are loud in their praises of Elastic Sponge as a substitute for hair and feathers. Cheapness, non-liability to pack, cleanliness, health, and comfort are among a few of the advantages claimed for the Elastic Sponge. 8 3mwf

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Ever so many enormous mills on
Elegant fabrics, for ROCKHILL & WILSON!

They use a tremendous lot of wool,
In keeping our CLOTHING EMPORIUM full.

Much wool from the back of the woolly sheep,
For the garments we sell so wondrous cheap.

And ROCKHILL & WILSON are not so rash
As to buy on credit. We pay the cash.

It takes a superior sort of a cutter
To earn from us his bread and his butter.

No matter the cost—we're always glad
To secure the best talent that is to be had.

That is the way it comes to pass
That the garments we sell are all FIRST CLASS!

And the profit on Clothes we sell, is so small,
That folks like to deal at our GREAT BROWN HALL.

Now that we're through with the stir of election,
Hurry along, and make your selection
Of just the garments you need for Fall,
Splendid and cheap at our GREAT BROWN HALL!

Add FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT. to your comfort, gentlemen, by purchasing your Clothes at our

GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, 4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—A grand Exhibition or Fair Day for the benefit of the Improvement Fund, on MONDAY next, in addition to the extensive accommodations of the Club House and Billiard Buildings for families, the New Audience Stand, capable of seating 1500 persons, will be opened for the occasion.

Omnibuses and other conveyances will leave Broad and Walnut and Broad and Prime streets, commencing at 11 A. M.

Restaurant under charge of Mr. Proskauer.

Birgfeld's Full Band is engaged.

Single Admission Tickets, $1.

Admission Tickets, including Ladies, $2—Programme Books accompanying. 1t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—The Grand EXHIBITION or FAIR DAY will take place on MONDAY Next. See Programme Books. 10 16 2t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5 6p

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WHITE SCALPER.

BY GUSTAVE AIMARD,

Author of "The Prairie Flower," "The Indian Scout," "The Indian Chief," etc. etc.

And new editions of the following books are published this day by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, And for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.

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THE WHITE SCALPER. By Gustave Aimard, author of "The Prairie Flower," "The Indian Chief," "The Indian Scout," etc. Price, 50 cents.

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The store having changed proprietors, a large portion of the stock will be closed out at VERY REDUCED PRICES, to make room for new stock coming in from the recent auction sales in New York.

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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

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Just received, Fringes, Gimps, Satins, Velvet Trimming, Ribbons, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Bands, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.

French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, choice patterns. Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, notions and small wares.

Dress and Cloak Making in all their departments. Bridal orders executed with the utmost care. Mourning and travelling outfits and other transient work completed at a few hours' notice, at such rates as can not fail to please. 9 23 wfm2t6

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3mp

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FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE DWELLing-house at Egg Harbor City, with double lot. Cost $1300. For sale within ten days, at $600 cash. Inquire of WILSON FITZGERALD or GEORGE BREWER, MARKET Street, below Second, Camden, N. J. 10 10 6t

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—50 or 100 acres, Bristol Pike, above 7-mile stone and near Tacony. Mansion house, coach house and dwellings to let. Apply on the premises, or to R. WHITTAKER, No. 810 LOCUST St. 10 16 3t

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AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 9 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 6

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 1868.

Thanks to judges and justice, the fight between Wormald and O'Baldwin has not come off, and these giants of the prize-ring have had an opportunity of losing muscle in station houses, and of testing their powers of endurance in other ways than by blows and knocks. Whatever differences exist between these men are not, or at least ought not, to be of public interest, though I must say Wormald's appearance in court yesterday was the occasion of a sort of silent ovation being rendered to him, such as only he and his kind know how to enjoy.

The great success which Fanny Janauschek has met with here is in part due to her being a Jewess, and, therefore, upheld by the Jewish public. Bogumil Dawison's success here was partly due to the same reason. The German actor Hendricks, who is at present playing at the Stadt Theatre, is not a Jew, and his audiences are smaller than those of Dawison's were or than Fanny Janauschek's are. That lady most emphatically has her hands full. I should not be surprised to hear that she supervised the wording of even her advertisements. The same simplicity pervades them that characterizes all her announcements. She seems to have come to this country indomitable, by the very consciousness of her own genius. She has not depended upon any of the tricks whereby cautious managers are wont to woo success Her triumphs, as I said before, are partly due to the fact of her being a Jewess, and upheld by Jewish patrons. But the great secret of her triumph is her absolute indefatigability. "Katharine of Russia," a *role* which she has been playing for the last few nights, gives a broader and more comprehensive view of her varied power than any other she has yet assumed. If I say so much about public amusements, it is because they are this season engrossing a more enthusiastic amount of patronage than ever before. Even sober-minded plodders rush into them at night with as much relish and *abandon* as they apply to their respective businesses during the daytime. For instance, on Wednesday night, upon Tostee's *rentree* at Pike's Opera House, she could not have had a more superb ovation had she been M'me Schneider herself. Such shouts and *bravos*, such a general uprising and waving of handkerchiefs are seldom accorded to any singer, much less to so small a one as Tostee. But it is the wickedness of the actress rather than the voice of the singer that the people applaud. As the "Duchess," Rose Bell continues to be something of a failure. It is no doubt very wrong for people not to prefer the chaste dignity of the *diva* at the French Theatre to the witching wiles of the Pike's Opera House divinity. Mr. Grau appears to have had some trouble among his *prime donne* already, if the ominous change in his public announcements is to go for anything. The explanation given a few days ago that Rosa Bell's *Duchess* was to be withdrawn, in order to produce that of Desclauzas, has been superseded by the announcement that the latter lady's *debut* will occur next week in *Geneviese de Brabant*. The farther *prime donne* are apart the better for all hands; vide Foster in New York and Irma in St. Louis. Miss Kellogg's ovations are to come off Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings next week. A little girl named Henrietta Markstein is to *debut* as a pianist some time next month at Steinway Hall.

An earthquake fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent South American earthquakes has been attempted here. Subscription lists for the purpose are open at the offices of all the principal bankers, although so far it appears that the charity of the classes who are usually looked to fill subscription lists is, as Sheridan would say, of that domestic sort which never stirs abroad.

During the hottest month of summer, when public amusements were dull, the Broadway pedestrian might possibly have noticed a placard in the vicinity of the Museum of Anatomy, bearing the announcement that one of the most wonderful phenomena of nature, viz, a live headless rooster, was on exhibition, and to be seen for the sum of twenty-five cents. How numerous was the audience which was in the habit of assembling I am not prepared to state but it doubtless seemed to Henry Richardson, the headless-rooster proprietor, the means of faring plentifully if not sumptuously; and the number of roosters he sacrificed to this most cruel and disgusting business has not been an item of great expense as they averaged an existence of over a month. The beast's mode of manufacturing a headless rooster was as follows:—To cut off the bill, to pierce out the eyes, and to remove a portion of the brain, and, finally, to cut open the skin of the neck and hide the head within it. For a number of months this wretch has been subsisting on this business of cruelty. He has at length been arrested, though not, I believe, at the instigation of Mr. Bergh, and committed in default of bail. The thoughtless throngs who paid their twenty-five cents, and enjoyed the spectacle of "nature's latest phenomenon in the animal kingdom," are only less culpable than the despicable and wretched criminal.

The number of arrests made in this district during any one quarter does not give the most flattering idea of the morality and peaceableness of New York. For instance, during the quarter ending with July 31, nearly 28,000 arrests were made, of which one-fourth were females and one-third were citizens of the United States. Of offenders against property there were 3500 against person and the public peace, 2400. The amount of property restored to owners through the instrumentality of the police is estimated at a little over $230,000. Nothing is known in regard to the amount of money conveyed into the pockets of the police through the same instrumentality. The total police force of the district is nearly 2700, independent of the score of clerks, etc., employed at headquarters.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Chanfrau will have a benefit this evening, and he will appear as "Sam" and as "Jeremiah Clip" in the *Widow's Victim*.

On Monday Mr. E. L. Davenport will commence an engagement.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will have a benefit this evening, and will appear as "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness." There will be a matinee to-morrow.

On Monday the *Fire Fly* will be produced.

AT THE CHESNUT the Haulon Brothers and their troupe of acrobats, jugglers, etc., will commence an engagement of six nights on Monday.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an interesting miscellaneous entertainment this evening.

AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE the last performance of the present troupe will be given to-morrow evening. A matinee to-morrow.

THE FIRST ORCHESTRA MATINEE of the season will be given to-morrow at Musical Fund Hall, by Carl Sentz's and Mark Hassler's combined orchestras.

Mr. E. Franklin will give a Shakespearian reading to-morrow evening, at Musical Fund Hall, for the benefit of the poor.

Musical Notes.

—Miss Kellogg will make her first appearance since her return from Europe in New York on next Monday evening. In addition to the concert performance the whole of the third act of *Faust* will be given, and Miss Kellogg will appear as "Marguerite," the character in which she made her most decided hit in London. Miss Kellogg will be supported by Miss Alide Topp, Madame de Gebele, Lotti, Susini, and Petrelli. Mr. Carl Bergmann will be the leader.

—Maretzek will begin a short season of Italian Opera in St. Louis on the 19th instant.

—Adelina Patti is to receive $1000 in gold for ten performances in Hamburg.

—There has been a trial of excellence of hand organs in Brussels recently, and prizes were distributed. What next?

—Mad'lle Nilsson has been singing with much success at Wiesbaden. Special trains, royal visitors, serenades, and crowns of chiselled gold, we are told, 'were all constituents of her triumphs."

Dramatic Notes.

—*Midsummer Night's Dream* has been brought out in fine style at McVickar's Theatre, Chicago, and the papers of that city speak of Mr. McVickar's personation of "Bottom" in high terms of praise. Miss Fanny Stockton has also made a hit as "Titania."

—Edwin Booth is performing *Richelieu* in Boston this week, and the Bostonians are delighted, as they always are with Booth's performances.

—The Charleston (S. C.) Theatre opened on last Monday evening. *Little Barefoot* was performed, with Miss Alice Vane and Mr. John Templeton in the leading characters.

—Miss Kate Reignolds is performing with much success in the principal towns of England.

—On Monday evening last Mr. Edwin Forrest commenced an engagement at Niblo's Garden, New York, and appeared as "King Lear." The part of "Cordelia" was taken by Miss Lillie, Madame Ponisi appeared as "Goneril," and Miss Annie Deland as "Regan." The last-named lady is an old favorite in New York, having occupied a leading position for over two years at Laura Keene's Theatre. She made her first appearance on Monday at Niblo's, after an absence of eight years, and was warmly welcomed.

—At Wallack's Theatre, New York. *Masks and Faces* is now on the boards. Mr. Fisher's "Triplet" is said to be very fine.

—Mrs. Kemble commenced a series of readings in Chicago on Monday evening.

—Mr. Edwin Adams commenced an engagement in Washington on Monday evening.

—Kansas City is delighted with *Ten Nights in a Bar-room*. A backwoods critic praises all the actors without stint, and, in speaking of the personation of the "Drunkard," says, "It was natural, full of the idiosyncracies of liquor and the joyousness of its stimulant." He probably speaks from experience.

CITY ITEMS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Fall and Winter Clothing—Men's Youths', Boys', and Children's. Choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, Fit, and Workmanship of our Garments surpassed by none, equalled by few. All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A SERIOUS CATASTROPHE.—Just as we predicted, a startling casualty occurred at the coal yard, No. 957 N. Ninth street. One of the clerks in the office was rung up this morning at 3½ o'clock. Opening the office door, he was immediately prostrated by a huge bundle of coal orders that had just arrived. Sitting down, he labored diligently to assort them until this afternoon at 1½ P. M., when he was attacked by brain fever. An *ante-mortem* examination made by the whole corps of University Professor revealed three coal orders tightly wedged into the medullary masses which compose the cerebellum. These being removed, he will recover. Alter is doing a huge business in selling the best of coal at the cheapest rates.

THE CONDITION OF THOUSANDS.—No appetite; no refreshing sleep; no cheerful thoughts; no disposition to labor; no inclination for society; no interest in anything; no desire to live, even; and yet no specific ailment which can be classed as a positive disease. Thousands, ay, tens of thousands, are in this condition—the martyrs of disabilities to which pathology assigns no technical name.

What is the source of their discomfort, mental and bodily? TORPOR OF THE STOMACH, and, consequent upon that, *languor of the circulation, weakness of the nerves* and a *clouded brain*. What does common sense suggest as a remedy for this deficiency in vital power? Clearly, a RE-VITALIZING MEDICINE—something that will stimulate, tone, and sustain the broken-down energies of nature. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS meet the case exactly. In this beneficent TONIC are combined all the ingredients necessary to change the condition of the system, and bring the dormant organs into healthful action. In the fall of the year, when the night-dews are chill and heavy, and the morning fogs are charged with miasma, the body, debilitated by the heats of summer, is peculiarly susceptible to unwholesome influences. At this season, of all others, therefore, *invigoration* is required, both as a safeguard against fever and ague and other malarious disorders, and as a preparation for the searching cold of winter. Dyspepsia, bilious complaints, nervous disorders, and distressing affections of the bowels are always more or less prevalent in October and November, and the surest and safest means of averting them is a course of this purest, mildest, and most efficacious of all tonics and alteratives.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

OVER EXERTION.—All feel the necessity, at times of something to tone up the system, wasted and depressed by over mental or physical exertion. Instead of resorting to alcoholic or medicated stimulants, use SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS," the base of which is his pure Wines; they are superseding all others now offered to the public. Try them, and you will be convinced of what we say. Sold by druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ALL FOR $25'00—
A Suit of Customer-made Clothing
at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—
The Ready-made Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s is better cut, better made, and better trimmed than any in Philadelphia.
The prices the same as before
THE WAR.

A SPLENDID SUIT FOR $25'00
AT No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL OVERCOATS
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats
Fall Overcoats.
A splendid assortment of new style Fall Overcoats now ready at
CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s
Customer made.

ROQUEFORT, EDAM, NEUFCHATEL CHEESE, of fresh importation, have just been received in fine condition by Crippen & Maddock, late W. L. Maddock & Co., No. 115 S. Third street, below Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

IF YOU WISH for fine reading matter, pay a visit to No. 107 S. Third street; you can there choose from a large and varied stock. All manner of pictorials, magazines, news journals, fashion plates, semi-monthlies, novelettes, nick nacks, and light or standard works will be found upon the shelves. Mr. Trenwith, the proprietor, has effected an arrangement whereby he furnishes his patrons with the New York journals several hours before the regular mails arrive.

TWO STATEMENTS.

READ THIS	and	THIS
From THE AGE, October 8, 1868.		From THE PRESS, October 8, 1868.
"Attracted partly by the crowd and partly by the advertisements which we have lately inserted for Wanamaker & Brown, we stepped into their immense house and took a hasty glance at their Fall stock. It is really infinite in variety both as to materials and styles, and is made up with a degree of care and taste which we, at least, have never before seen in ready-made clothing. Do see it, whether you buy any of it or not; it is a credit to our city to have such a stock of clothing offered to its citizens."		"The great excitement at Sixth and Market streets of which we hear so much, is not, as some might suppose, mere 'talk' got up for advertisement purposes, but a veritable fact, of which any man may assure himself by simply walking past and looking into the crowded salesrooms of Oak Hall. And if any one will step in and examine the goods and their low prices, he will readily understand this unusual interest in clothing. "This we have done, and we gladly bear testimony to the truth of all that has been said in these columns of the beauty and excellence of the garments which Wanamaker & Brown are now offering for Fall and Winter wear."

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BURK—SNYDER.—In Camden, N. J., on the 5th instant, by Rev. John C. Dizinger, Mr. HENRY BURK to Miss MARY SNYDER, all of Camden.

MOULTON—HUNTER.—On the 14th instant, at the Spring Garden Street M. E. Church Twentieth and Spring Garden streets, by Rev. W. J. Stevenson, BYRON P. MOULTON, of New York, to Miss LIZZIE R., only daughter of E. A. H. Hunter, Esq., of this city.

STEINMETZ—COOLIDGE.—On the 15th instant, at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. James M. Crowell, D. D., HENRY K. STEINMETZ to HANNAH B. COOLIDGE, daughter of the late George A. Coolidge, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—On the 15th instant, Mr. JOHN AUSTIN, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Franklin Lodge, No. 5, and Lafayette Encampment, No 5, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1334 S. Tenth street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

BRANDT.—Suddenly, on the 15th instant, FRANCIS BRANDT, in the 20th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1322 Filbert street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

BEANS.—On Third-day, the 13th instant, SARAH BEANS, widow of Mahlon Beans, in the 89th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 2114 Mount Vernon street, on Seventh-day at 10 o'clock.

JACOBS.—On the 13th instant, WILLIAM D. JACOBS, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Gloucester city, N. J., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LAWLEY.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. JANE LAWLEY, wife of Thomas Lawley, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 628 Fisher street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

McGRATH.—On the 14th instant, CHARLES S., son of Dr. John M. and Eliza C. McGrath, aged 4 years and 2 months

PENFIELD.—On the 14th instant, CARRIE F., wife of Edward C. Penfield.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2023 Mount Vernon street, on Monday morning next at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

WEBB.—On the 15th instant, at his late residence, No. 914 Moyamensing avenue, THOMAS O. WEBB, aged 36 years.

Due notice of the time of funeral will be given.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

FURNITURE, ETC.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
FURNITURE.
We will offer for the next SIXTY DAYS
Our Large, Elegant, and Fashionable Stock of FURNITURE,
At such prices as will INSURE SPEEDY SALES close our copartnership.
ATWOOD & HOPPER,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
9 21 mwflm5p Above Chesnut street, East side.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
Invite attention to their stock of
LOOKING-GLASSES.
Which they offer at the very LOWEST PRICES The best manufacture only.
NEW CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
Of every character. Works of Birket, Foster, Richardson. New Chromo after Freyer, etc.
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PICTURE FRAMES,
WINDOW CORNICES, ETC
ROGERS' GROUPS,
War and Humorous Subjects Sole Agency.
Gallery of Paintings on free exhibition. 9 25 fmw3m5p

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,
Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and trades in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.
9 25 1m5p E. S. HALL, CASHIER.

DRY GOODS.
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NOW OPEN,
OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
Table Linens,
Extension Table Cloths,
Napkins and Doylies.
HOTELS SUPPLIED AT IMPORTERS' PACKAGE RATES. 9 30 wfm3

1868.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—
An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
LINENS, QUILTS PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

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COOPER & CONARD,
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Exhibit in their commodious, retired, well-lighted, and easily accessible rooms in second story, a most attractive display of BOYS' CLOTHING and LADIES CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. It will be observed:
They buy by the package of first hands;
That they buy mainly for Cash;
That they buy only reliable fabrics;
That they employ best talent in manufacturing;
That they keep a large, select stock;
That they sell for small profits.
Boys' Fine Clothing,
Jackets and Pants,
Garibaldis, Bismarks,
Ladies' Fine Cloaks,
Ladies' Medium Cloaks,
1000 Ladies' Shawls,
9 26 fstu3mrp ETC. ETC.

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HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES,
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SHIPPING.
We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
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FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS, in all colors.
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SILK AND WOOL SERGES,
PARISIAN STRIPED POPLINS,
PLAIN AND CORDED POPLINS,
CREPE AND EMPRESS CLOTHS,
PLAIDS, MELINOES, CASHMERES, AND DELAINES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF
Seasonable Dress Goods.
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Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
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We have established a Department for the convenience of COUNTRY MERCHANTS who do not wish to buy whole pieces of fine goods.
We will cut FINE SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN GOODS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES in such quantities as will best suit their sales and convenience, at the regular wholesale rates.
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SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.—
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
BLACK FRENCH CRAPES,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS,
BLACK TARLATANS,
BLACK SILK NETS,
BLACK REAL THREAD LACES,
BLACK IMITATION LACES,
BLACK RIBBONS,
BLACK CRAPE RIBBONS,
BLACK GLOVES, ETC. ETC.,
Will be sold at
A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
WARBURTON,
10 10tf No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 439 N. SIXTH Street and No. 732 RACE Street. 7 25 5p

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTH STORE,
No. 34 South SECOND Street.
EXTENSIVE STOCK
AND EVERY VARIETY FOR
LADIES' WEAR,
MEN'S WEAR, and
9 24 1mrp BOYS' WEAR.

CLOTHING.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
BOYS' CLOTHING STORE
IN THE UNION.
We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine
Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,
Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.
An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES BEAVERS Etc., for gentlemen's order work.
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9 4 fsm2m TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

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No. 35 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR THE
National Life Insurance Co.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR THE
States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.
THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with
A CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.
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NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS
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WOOD HANGING COMPANY,
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Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in
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And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mwf3mrp

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WALL PAPERS.
WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR
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FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.
NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-class workmen sent to any part of the country.
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9 4 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

IMPROVED BALTIMORE
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Illuminating Doors and Windows,
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Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.
The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.
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J. S. CLARK,
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RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 5p§

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850 Miles Completed.
A limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are offered to the public, as one of the safest and most profitable investments.
1. They are a first mortgage upon the longest and most important railroad in the country.
2. By law they can be issued to the Company only as the road is completed, so that they always represent a real value.
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5. Five Government Directors, appointed by the President of the United States, are responsible to the country for the management of its affairs
6. Three United States Commissioners must certify that the road is well built and equipped, and in all respects a first-class railway, before any bonds can be issued upon it.
7. The United States Government lends the Company its own bonds to the same amount that the Company issues, for which it takes a second mortgage as security.
8. As additional aid, it makes an absolute donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, lying upon each side of the road.
9. The Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and the principal is also payable in gold.
10. The earnings from the local or way business were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS last year, which after paying operating expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest. These earnings will be vastly increased on the completion of the entire line in 1869.
11. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years, *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond, with such guarantees, were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from twenty to twenty-five per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices. No other corporate bonds are made so secure.
12. The issue will soon be exhausted. The sales have sometimes been half a million a day, and nearly twenty millions have already been sold. About ten millions more may be offered. It is not improbable that at some time not far distant, all the remainder of the bonds the Company can issue will be taken by some combination of capitalists and withdrawn from the market, except at a large advance. The long time, the high gold interest, and the perfect security, must make these bonds very valuable for export.
All the predictions which the officers of the Company have made in relation to the progress and business success of their enterprise, or the value and advance in the price of their securities, have been more than confirmed, and they therefore suggest that parties who desire to invest in their bonds *will find it to their advantage to do so at once.*
* The price for the present is 102 and accrued interest at six per cent. in currency, from July 1.
Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
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AND IN NEW YORK
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,
And by the Company's advertised Agents through out the United States.
Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.
A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCT. 1, containing a report of the Progress of the Work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the Bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.
JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
October 6, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

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STAPLE WARES,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
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FUGUET & SONS'
STANDARD CIGARS,
Retailed by leading grocers and dealers; each box trade-marked.
Under "MARIANA RITA" brand, nineteen varieties—genuine "ALL HAVANA" CIGARS, the best our importation.
Under "FRA DIAVOLO" brand, five varieties; all high grade "HAVANA-FILLER" CIGARS.
We continue our importations of HAVANA CIGARS by each direct Havana steamer,
S. FUGUET & SONS,
10 1 1m 5p No 22 S. FRONT Street.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE STEPHENSON AND OF HIS SON ROBERT STEPHENSON. By Samuel Smiles. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

This reprint of the latest English edition of Mr. Smiles' important work should have an extensive circulation in the United States, where perhaps more than in any other country the genius and labors of the Stephensons, father and son, ought to be known and appreciated. We have in this volume a complete and satisfactory record of the lives and the accomplished work of two of the great, if not the greatest, men of our time. We live in a century when the engineer has superseded the knight errant as the hero of romance, and were it not that we have grown up amidst and are accustomed to the great inventions which make modern civilization what it is, the "fairy tales of science" would be more wonderful, more absorbingly interesting, more truly poetical, than anything the romancers can tell us of Charlemagne and his paladins or Arthur and his knights. We are accustomed to talk in a large, general way about the railroads and the telegraph and the printing press, but how many possess any definite information about what has been really done by these appliances for the promotion of knowledge and the bringing of the ends of the earth near together? How many know anything about the experiments, the failures, the study, and the labor of mind and body that have preceded the perfection to which these things have been brought? For, as Robert Stephenson said, "The locomotive is not the invention of one man, but of a nation of mechanical engineers." The present, and probably the final, edition of Mr. Smiles' biography of the Stephensons may almost be considered a new work.

It contains a history of the railway and the locomotive in its earlier stages, and also a memoir of Richard Trevithick more complete than any notice of that distinguished engineer which has yet appeared; and in the preface is given a brief but interesting sketch of the progress of railway construction in all parts of the world up to the present time, with a number of curious and important statistics. The biographies of the Messrs. Stephenson have been carefully revised, corrected, and new facts in regard to them which have come to light since the last edition of the work was issued have been added. The book is handsomely illustrated, and the engravings and descriptions of the early locomotive models will be found particularly interesting to the general reader as well as to engineers. Mr. Smiles has made industrial biography a specialty, and there is perhaps no living writer who is able to treat such a subject as the one at present under consideration in a more satisfactory and able manner. His style is lucid and concise, and he writes with a clear and thorough understanding of his subject. His book is deserving of a place in every library, and it should be perused by every intelligent workman.

—From G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, we have received "Friendly Counsel for Girls," by Sydney Cox. The title of this work indicates its general purport. The author treats of youth and youthful tempers, talents and ambition, pleasures and amusements, idleness and weariness, truthfulness, manners and courtesy, love, punctuality, jealousy, neatness, extravagance and economy, prosperity and adversity, gentleness and bitterness, friendship, pride, intellectual occupations, beauty, fashion, and personal religion. Some of her themes are illustrated by short stories, and the general aim of the author is to combine sound advice with amusement. There are but few ideas in the book that most persons will not admit to be essentially correct; but they are set forth in such a commonplace manner, and with so little regard to elegancies of style, that they will not be likely to make the impression that they ought. The author is entitled to credit for her desire to do good, and to benefit the young people of her sex; but she is not gifted, apparently, with the ability to treat her subject in such a way as will most effectually accomplish the object she has in view.

—G. W. Pitcher also sends us "Baron Leo von Oborg, M. D.," from the German of Joseph A. Sigmund. This is one of Loring's series of "Tales of the Day," and, like those that have been previously published, it is much above the average in merit. The story is a singular one, decidedly Germanesque, and at times somewhat Jean Paulish in style, and is worthy of the attention of those who desire to while away an hour or two with a really interesting and well-written novelette.

—From the same house we have also received "How to Furnish and Adorn a House on Small Means." This little work is by Mrs. Warren, the author of several other books of a similar character, which show how housekeeping may be carried on so as to give the greatest amount of real comfort for the least expenditure of money, and it contains many valuable and practical ideas and items of information which are worthy of attention. Although written more particularly for English readers, this work will be found to contain hints which American housekeepers can profit by. Mrs. Warren is not as elegant or graceful a writer as Mrs. Stowe; and her little manuals, useful as they are, cannot be put in comparison with the "Home and Home Papers" of that lady, which are decidedly the best essays of the kind that we know anything about.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Miss Leslie's Guide to True Politeness and Good Manners." This work has been before the public for a number of years, and it is frequently treated with a ridicule that it does not deserve. Some of the directions about good manners and etiquette, it is true, are calculated to raise a smile, but most of those into whose hands the book is likely to fall would do better to follow the good lady's hints rather than laugh at them.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "The White Scalper," by Gustave Aimard. This is one of Mr. Aimard's exciting romances of frontier life. The scene is laid in Texas during the progress of the war for independence, and the story is as highly spiced with thrilling incidents as the most ardent lovers of this class of fiction can desire.

—The *Atlantic Almanac for* 1869, published by Ticknor & Fields, and edited by Donald K. Mitchell, is finely illustrated and handsomely gotten up. The contributions of prose and poetry are original, and such names as James Russell Lowell, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Josiah Quincy, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Donald K. Mitchell, Charles James, Sprague, and others, are guarantees of excellence. The illustrations comprise four colored engravings of the seasons, from designs by E. W. Perry, Jr., J. G. Brown, and S. Colman, Jr. In addition to these there are a number of designs by A. K. Wand, F. O. C. Darley, H. Fenn, S. Eytinge, Jr., A. Hopkins, D. C. Hitchcock, Granville Perkins, and George G. White. The calendars, chronology, calculations of eclipses, tides, etc., are by Professor Charles S. Peirce. For sale by G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

—*The American Journal of Medical Sciences* for October, edited by Isaac Hays, M. D., is up to the highest standard as regards the number and value of its articles. This quarterly is too well known and too highly appreciated by the medical profession for it to need any special commendation from us. Published by Henry C. Lea, Nos. 706 and 708 Sansom street.

IRISH REPUBLICANISM.

Letter of B. McGuinness, an Irish Refugee, Etc.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:

SIR:—One of the principal reasons why my sympathies tend towards the Republican party is, that upon its banner is inscribed *universal liberty* and equality before the law, of all peoples, no matter of what race, religion, or color. Being myself a native of a country where despotism exists, and is carried out to such an extent as invests the few with an arbitrary and irresponsible power over the lives, liberties, ay, and consciences of the many; where a grinding aristocracy are privileged by "rights of property" to crush, trample down, oppress, and *starve out of the land* the people whom they regard as belonging to an *inferior race;* and where all have for ages been convulsively but ineffectually struggling to free themselves from a worse than Helot state of bondage—being, I repeat, a native of such a hapless land, I would consider it unjust, inconsistent, intolerant, and entirely at variance to the principles which I always entertained, with deny to any other portion of humanity those heaven-born rights and liberties for which my ancestors fought, bled, and died, and for which I have unceasingly struggled, in my own humble way, from the first dawning of reason up to the present period, and for which I shall continue to struggle while life remains. It is my firm belief that God never placed any distinctive marks, as some might be so absurd as to argue, upon any portion of the human family, to indicate that such portion should be kept in slavery or denied equal rights with their fellow-man. Those who promulgate this doctrine are guilty of blasphemy, by making God the *awhor of injustice*. Some, as a last resource, and in order to justify themselves for their rampant and fanatical hatred against the negro, will exclaim, "Oh! didn't God put a mark upon Cain, that he might be known as the murderer of his brother Abel, and shunned; and didn't He also mark the nigger, as every one can see?" Such shallow reasoning, it reasoning it can be called, is hardly worth a moment's notice. God marked Cain as a *fratricide*, certainly; but if Cain had *not* been guilty of this terrible crime he would not have been stamped with any distinguishing mark; and in this case, what would the negro haters do for a comparison to which to refer? By the way, was Cain a black man? Now we all know that there are many *white* fratricides, parricides, and numerous other cides—*ergo, all white men should be in slavery!* for humanity must abhor such fearful criminals, who, if discovered, would assuredly appear to display upon their features some peculiar marks characteristic of their debased natures.

In speaking to some of those very logical and philosophical Democrats about negro rights, I seldom get any other reasons out of them for their enmity towards the *black* man than the mere expression of their deep-rooted and unjust prejudices. If you ask a Democrat why he entertains those feelings of dislike towards the "nigger," and why he would deny him those rights which naturally belong to every human being, and which God never intended should exclusively appertain to any particular race, he will generally reply by putting to you a series of questions, such as:—"Would you like your sister to be married to a black man?" "Do you think a black man is as good as you are?" "Would you like your children to go to school with nigger children?" "Would you like the black man to rule the white?" "Are you going to stand up for the Know-Nothings, the church burners, the Black Republicans?" Now I beg leave to put a few other queries to these argumentative *know-something* Democrats.

Would any of you like your sister to be married to a *white* thief, robber, burglar, or murderer?

Do you think one of those characters superior to an honest, simple, quiet, though black man? Would you make them your associates; eat with them, talk with them, sleep with them, or allow your children to go to the same schools with theirs?

Is an ignorant, besotted, degraded, low-browed, tavern-brawling, cut-skulled rowdy, ever practising the ruffian, and exhibiting unmistakable facial evidence of a life devoted to nothing but dissipation and crime of the deepest dye—are such white men, and there are plenty of them to be found, better than an industrious, intelligent, peaceable, and mayhap educated negro?

Will the color of the one counterbalance the ignorance, the vices and iniquities of the other, and so place him lower in the social as well as political scale? Is that man there, with a fearful cut over his eyebrow, a pair of manufactured black eyes, and a nose of the composite order, owing to the amount of *punishment*, to use a *sporting* (!) phrase, it has received during its owner's various pugilistic encounters, and who is rolling drunk through the streets, roaring out like some wild beast seeking whom he may devour—is he superior to you harmless negro quietly sitting at his door, and, perhaps, for ought we know, saying to himself, "Am I not as good a member of society, both morally, socially, and politically, as this man coming staggering up, cursing me and my race?"

Would you wish the poor, despised, but not by God, negro, to be back again with his cruel slave owner, to be treated like a mere beast of burden? Would you like to see his back bared and the inhuman lashes of the slave-whipper entering his flesh and tearing the skin off his bones? Before God and the world, I denounce the man who would not only wish to see this barbarous state of things returning as a tyrant, a despot, and an enemy to human liberty, but also he who would in *any* shape, either directly or indirectly, aid towards the establishment of those principles which tolerate the existence of such oppression and woe, and such ruthless persecution of beings formed after the image of their Creator. These are my sincere sentiments, and I fearlessly express them, whether or not they be pleasing to any one section of the community. I never have done, nor shall I ever pander to the passions and prejudices of any party. I shall always give free utterance to what my conscience whispers to me is just and right, while I shall willingly accord to every other man the same privilege. I characterize him as a moral coward who is afraid to express what he thinks lest it might give offense to a faction. Upon principle I would express my opinion against that of millions, so long as I believed in the justice of entertaining such an opinion. I am ready to listen calmly and dispassionately to the arguments of others, and I expect the same toleration on their part. If I am wrong it will take something more logical to convince me of my error than the reasons employed by a cudgel or fist. I shall not be dragooned into the opinions of any man, or allow intimidation to swerve me from the path of rectitude, or that which in my own judgment I believe to be the true one.

I have been an unwilling slave myself at home, but here I should be no tyrant. The true patriot must be an advocate of freedom for all mankind, and in this high, this noble and sacred feeling, be prepared to trample upon all his prejudices; otherwise he deserves not the name he professes. None but a narrow and biased mind could deny liberty, in its fullest and most extended sense, to any particular people or race. I do not desire the negro to *rule* the white man, nor do I wish the white man to enslave the negro. I am quite satisfied with what is embodied in the declaration of American rights upon this matter, and which is, I "guess," that all men, of all races, countries, and religions, stand equal before the law. I, as an individual, may, in the abstract sense of the word, think myself *better*, as the common phrase is, than some black men, and I may think the same as regards some white men too. The *law*, however, does not interfere with a man's private opinions. It does not *oblige* my sister to marry a negro, nor can the *law* oblige her marry any other who is not her choice. Now, I came across, in my lifetime, several intelligent and well-educated negroes, whom I considered infinitely superior to many white men I knew. Do all white men consider themselves upon an equality? Do the white and pampered aristocrats of England consider the *people* of Ireland, for instance, *their* equals? No one will say they do. On the contrary, they look down upon the Celts as a very inferior race to the Saxons, as composed, in fact, of far grosser metal than that of which the latter are formed, and the proud aristocracy of England believe that our people are not fit to govern themselves, or even exercise, with discretion, the right of universal suffrage. Do we, as Irishmen, consider the aristocratical Government of England, or in other words the superior British people, justified in these opinions, and in acting upon them? Decidedly not. Our history shows a continued struggle to resist such injustice, such tyranny and despotism. Let us, then, apply the same arguments we use in vindication of our own rights, or in protestations against the wrongs our country has and is still suffering, to other people also struggling for the same rights and battling against the same wrongs. Let it not be said that, unwilling slaves at home, we are the enemies of freedom abroad. Let reason and judgment take the place of passion and prejudice, and let us no longer be blinded by the hollow sophistry of those who would perpetuate slavery.

As I purpose in my next letter saying something more upon this subject, and as I have already transgressed the limits I at first prescribed myself, I shall finish by expressing the hope that all countries, and all people in general, and those of my own little island in particular, groaning under oppression and misrule, may speedily enjoy the blessings of freedom.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

B. McGUINNESS.

Philadelphia, 14th October, 1868.

LETTER FROM SEDALIA, MO.

SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 10, 1868.

An excursion party over the Union Pacific Railroad creates almost as much excitement and enthusiasm in this country as the Presidential election. At this pretty little village we rest to-night, and to-morrow will go westward to Kansas City, and thence proceed on towards the place where the "star of empire takes its way" over the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division.

Sedalia is the county seat of Pettis county, Missouri, located one hundred and eighty-nine miles from St. Louis and ninety-four from Kansas City. It is a city of seven thousand inhabitants, a large number of whom assembled at the depot with a fine band of music and extended a hearty welcome to the excursionists, amid the booming of cannon and other demonstrations. The "Ives House" and other buildings were brilliantly illuminated, and everything indicated pleasure and rejoicing. Indeed, I greatly doubt whether the arrival of Grant and Colfax or Seymour and Blair would have produced a more enthusiastic welcome.

The party numbers twelve ladies and forty-five gentlemen, all under the care and protection of Colonel C. N. Pratt, J. M. Webster, General Ticket Agent of the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., and W. O. Lewis, General Ticket Agent of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri; and consists of Captain and Mrs. J. N. Bofinger, Mrs. Hill, Miss Shewell, Mrs. Lewis, Alfred Cook, and E. G. Byington, of St. Louis; Frank Chandler, General Ticket Agent of the Columbus, Indianapolis, and Chicago Railway, and Miss Chandler, of Indianapolis; C. D. Whitcomb, General Ticket Agent of the Union Pacific Railway, and W. L. Newman, of Omaha; C. P. Leland, General Ticket Agent of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad; Samuel Powell, General Ticket Agent of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, Mrs. Powell, Harry Starring, General Agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway, Mrs. Starring, Master Starring, C. M. Goodsell, of the Chicago *Tribune* and New York *World*, James Reed and A. J. Day, of Chicago; Peter B. Groat, G. T. A. of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, of Hannibal; C. P. Atmore, of Louisville; M. J. O'Brien, General Superintendent Southern Express, Augusta, Ga.; Lewis Perrault and Henry Labroix, Montreal; Mr., Mrs., and Miss George D. Teller, Buffalo; J. D. Dare, Independence, Mo.; J. W. Sweeney, W. W. Secombe, and C. Moran, New York; Charles McCabe, Detroit; L. Grant Byington, Iowa City; J. G. Craddock, Paris, Ky.; John W. Clark, Memphis; H. C. Robarts, Little Rock; W. F. Harris and wife, Louisville, Ky.; H. Hale, Superintendent Pacific Railway, E. D., Kansas City; F. J. Davis and J. R. Scott, Boston; George C. Lyman, Junction City; E. J. Warner, Sheridan City; J. W. Gore, General Ticket Agent Camden and Amboy Railroad; Mrs. Gore; Sam Carpenter, General Baggage Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, D. Torrey, Pennsylvania Railroad, and H. G. Leisenring, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mr. J. W. Brown, Columbus, Ohio; O. H. P. Rogan, General Ticket Agent East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, Knoxville, Tenn.; Isaac Litton, Nashville, Tenn.; William Gwinner, Easton, Pa.

After a magnificent banquet at the Ives House, a splendid ball was given in honor of the excursionists. It was attended by the *élite* of Sedalia, and the toilets of the ladies were surprisingly rich and beautiful.

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120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
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125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
80,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	81,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
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25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	$270·00
5,600,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
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201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value. Cost, $1089,679 20,	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	35,000·0
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	42,384·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $6076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103 017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 296·52	183,315·62
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SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, Cor. HOUSTON & GRENEN Sts. (entrance on Greene), NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1868. (P. O. Box 1811.)

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 1868, at 12 M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shot, shell, scrap, wrought and cast iron, brass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to wit:—Fort Hamilton and Redoubt Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Harbors Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.; Fort Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; Fort Knox, Hucksport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.

This sale contemplates the disposition of 79 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighing 437,033 pounds; 28 cannon in Portland Harbor, estimated as weighing 108,500 pounds; 42 cannon in Newport Harbor, estimated as weighing 269,500 pounds; 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 96,645 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola Harbor, estimated as weighing 811,687 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 169,400 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., estimated as weighing 109,962 pounds.

Also smaller lots at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego N. Y., and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The condemned shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 1,196,484 pounds, are in quantity as each of the above-mentioned forts; also, scrap wrought iron, amounting in the aggregate to 468,381 pounds. Full and complete catalogues of the property offered can be had on application to this office, the Ordnance Office at Washington, and to the commanding officer of the different forts. Terms, cash: ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance; all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Bidders will state explicitly the fort or forts where they will accept stores, and the number and kinds they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the forts.

Proposals will be addressed to Brevet-Colonel S. Crispin, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A., indorsed "Proposals for purchasing condemned ordnance and ordnance stores."

S. CRISPIN, Brevet-Colonel, U. S. A. Major of Ordnance.

9 24 4w

CHOICE MULES, ETC., AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, under the supervision of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, October 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, the following stock and unserviceable quartermaster stores, to wit:—

40 choice Mules,	9 Horses,
200 Army Wagons,	6 Carts,
5 two-horse do.,	50 Wagon Wheels,
1 Spring do.,	50 Ambulance do.,
1 Hand-cart,	28 Saddles, assorted,
10,000 lbs. assorted Iron,	300 lbs. H. S. Nails,
15,000 lbs. Steel,	5893 Grain sacks,

1000 lbs. Cast-steel.

Spades, Axes, Shovels, Tools, Stoves and Pipe, Buckets, etc. etc.

Cart, Ambulance, and Mule Harness.

Attention is particularly called to this lot of Mules which are only sold for want of use.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. P. BLUNT, Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., Acting Depot Quartermaster.

10 13 5t

AUCTION.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1868.

Will be offered at public auction, at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth street wharf, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 20th of October, at 11 o'clock A. M., about:—

380,000 pounds Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.

The attention of hotel and boarding-house keepers is called to it, as it is capable of making an excellent soup. Livery-stable owners and stock-raisers are also requested to examine it. Terms, cash in Government funds. Samples can be seen at any time at the place of sale, the Monument lots on Fourteenth street, or at the office of the undersigned.

10 13 6t G. BELL, C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 29, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., October 21, 1868, for TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND STORES from Charleston S. C., to Savannah, Ga., Fernandina, Jacksonville, Palatka, Picolata, and St. Augustine, Florida.

Bids should be for through rates from Charleston to each point, and also rates from one point to another.

All stores shipped will be classified and paid for according to the Government classification.

This contract to remain in force for one year.

The usual requirements for bids will be exacted.

Proposals should be in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Transportation," and addressed to the undersigned.

R. SAXTON, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Dept. of the South.

10 14 6t

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.

NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS.

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5·50; Seckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from $1 cents to $3·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·25.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 3 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

AZURENE,

CONCENTRATED INDIGO,

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate

A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwfim

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—

S. Morris Wain, No. 123 South Delaware avenue.

Adolph E. Borie, No. 123 Dock street.

Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 225 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 14 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27

SECRETARY SEWARD.

His Reported Intended Marriage—The Bride and Groom to Be.

Washington Correspondence Hartford Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The news is not of facts, but of indications. A few weeks intervene before the storm. Will it be a rain or a water-spout? In the interval all the prophets are out with horoscopes, telescopes, smoked glass, cauls, life-preservers, dream books, and other things, making reputations by learnedness or satisfying their fears.

If it's a deluge I hope you will publish a newspaper up to date, even to the entering of Seymour and his sons' sons into the ark, with all the creeping things that belong to them after their kind. But my news is the other way. I saw a letter from a Charleston editor of character to-day, saying:—"We think it looks as blue as the devil."

Blue for him is clear weather for mankind. His happiness is the British sailor's, who, coming home from a foreign cruise in November, saw the familiar bogs of Kent, and said:—"None of your d——d blue skies here!"

MR. SEWARD'S WEDDING.

It cannot be premature, since a journal which ought to know the proprieties of life so well as the New York *Tribune* has already adverted to it editorially, for me to speak of the alleged wedding of Mr. Seward. It is believed around town generally that he is to be married within a short time to Miss Olive Risley, daughter of either the Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury or of the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Miss Risley has been a familiar friend of Mr. Seward, a good while the sharer of his carriage, the appreciator of his conversation, and, I think, a visitor to his house. She was one of the party of excursionists West a year or more ago, and distinguished herself as a brilliant and vivacious conversationalist, and withal as a good and sensible woman. Her family came from Chautauqua county, New York, I have understood, and if this be true, perhaps Mr. Seward made the acquaintance of her family when a resident of that region in 1836, as the agent of the Holland Land Company. Miss Risley is not above twenty-seven, I should judge. She is what we call a "fine woman," large in shoulders and figure, with height to give her carriage, fine large eyes, the features about the mouth and chin being less delicate, but altogether she is a perfect physical presence.

I am only repeating what will probably get to the public through other mediums before my letter reaches you, that the story goes here to this effect:—

Within a recent period Mrs. Risley, *mere*, died, being supplied by Mr. Seward with his own physician from New York, and otherwise tenderly treated. She called up the future groom and her daughter, and told them that she wished her death to embarrass no wishes which at Auburn they had entertained. It is, therefore, current all over Washington that two weeks will not elapse before the nuptials will be consummated. Mr. Seward will get an intellectual helpmate equal to the expectations of his house, and of a person and temperament which a young person might be glad to possess. His great place at New York is quite lonely now, Providence having afflicted him in his family, beyond the lot of few men, with approximate public responsibility. He lost his wife and daughter at a time when partisan malice had scarcely enough decency to spare him alive while he proceeded to their graves, and his large edifice here demands a matron to preside at its receptions, since pretty little Mrs. Fred Stewart loves her family more than this ostentatious grandeur, and will readily yield her place. I say again, that if any case seems to be a hard one, it is Mr. Seward's. A social being, still with fine powers of endurance, fond of a glass of wine, who can ride all day up the banks of Rock creek, walk two or three miles, and talk all the distance, write and deliver a speech that almost tires his hearers, and stand up in public receptions from nine to twelve o'clock, and be a versatile miracle. Weddings of this sort are, so far from being disproportionate, quite the custom in Europe. The diplomat there never turns gray, but turns a sort of foxy silver, like Gortschakoff, who grew more foxy and wily, capable of diving deeper, swimming further, and coming up oftener as he approached one hundred years. Mr. Seward was born in the year 1801, and we hope he will continue amongst us till the year 1899. By that time full justice will have been done him.

This last conquest of our distinguished diplomatist is truly an unassisted one, and a compliment to those rare powers of fascination which are the admiration of Europe as of his countrymen. The aged soldier—not to speak of the first Black Republican, "Othello"—never seemed so victorious as when he came from the camp to wed. So with the diplomatist, whom we may admire in his own description of the State, quoted by him in the peroration of his Auburn speech in 1865, with nothing changed but the gender:—

"Go sound his gates with solemn pomp!
His towers, count every one!
Mark every battlement and see,
If there ye miss a stone!"

I grieve to quit this subject, as it is so exquisite a relief to my duller duties of registering "movess" checkmates, and material matters. It demonstrates that

"Love rules the camp,
The court, the grove,
For love is heaven,
And heaven is love!"

At that rate I could quote poetry all day, and cite instances of happy state marrtages. The renowned Lady Franklin, pursuer of her husband into the polar seas, was a second wife, and when Mr. Seward gets so far into the *finesse* of diplomacy that he disappears from our sight, he may find his Lady Franklin also. James Madison was nearly President before he married—nearer it, I think, than is Mr. Seward—and Dolly Madison made the most brilliant housekeeper in history. Therefore, in the words of Robert T. Conrad over General Taylor:—

"Weep not for him! The Thracian wisely gave
Tears to the birth couch, triumph to the grave!"

Cited to posterity with Oxenstiern, Talleyrand, Richelieu, Cavour, Gortschakoff, Metternich, Cornell Jewett, and particularly Palmerston, whom he most resembles, we may commit him to Hymen with Hood's most beautiful invocation:—

"Take him in tenderly,
Lift him with care,
Fashioned so slenderly,
Young and so fair!"

THE IRISH RACE IN AMERICA.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Bellows to the London "Times."

The following interesting letter from Rev. Dr. Bellows appears in the London *Times:*—

"To the Editor of the *Times*.—Sir:—There is one view of the Irish Church question not commonly presented in England, which in my poor judgment is of first-rate importance, and that is the influence of the Irish Establishment in fomenting the ill-will of the Irish emigrants to America, and through them of America itself. It is bad enough to allow Ireland at home so just a cause of complaint, but it is still worse to furnish Irishmen in America with such a powerful argument against English justice that they are able to lower your national reputation and to communicate their disaffection to millions of my countrymen. It is the Irish population in America who keep alive the animosities towards England that might otherwise slumber in the hearts of our native citizens. We have, perhaps, sufficient grounds of dissatisfaction with the course of England towards America in the late war to make it dangerous to add anything to their weight. When to the natural but most unhappy jealousy between two great nations, speaking the same language and contending for the same markets and the same honor and power, the one proud of its mighty past, the other proud of its mighty future, there is added a real cause of dispute, peace becomes uncertain; but if to this be still joined a perpetual irritation, kept up by disaffected Irish emigrants, it seems almost inevitable that war must break out on some early opportunity.

"Few Englishmen seem to understand the importance—the real and adventitious influence—of the Irish race in America. It is a great injustice to speak of the Irish population there as if they contributed only so much crude muscle to our labor, and were a specially ignorant and degraded people; there is a handsome percentage of skilled labor and of intelligent and enlightened mind in the Irish emigration, and many who arrive on our shores rude, untaught, and without ambition, develop almost at once the American spirit of enterprise and thrift, and become valuable citizens. There is one civilizing influence over the whole race, (which lingers too much in our great cities produced by the almost universal employment of Irish women in our domestic service. The American kitchen is the true school-room of the Irish peasant girl. The rapid improvement in manners, dress, and character which Irish women experience in contact with refined households, and under the example and influence of American mothers and daughters, is marvellous to behold. Of course the Irish women cannot fail to carry up with them the Irish men of their own class, and there is, therefore, a steady tendency to improvement in the whole emigration. Of that portion who settle in the newer States, upon farms, ninety per cent., I doubt not, are good citizens; and of the whole body it may be said that, if not on a par with the American native population, their children, enjoying all the advantages of popular education, become fully Americanized, and enter as an almost homogeneous element into our national life.

"But, while speaking thus favorably of the Irish people, it must not be concealed that in our cities they still furnish the least enlightened portion of our Democracy, and that portion which is practised on most successfully by demagogues. Being all of the Romish faith—the exceptions are too few to enumerate—they are gregarious, sympathetic with each other, and subject to common excitements. They are readily banded and managed by their leaders, who are either priests or politicians, or both in one. The priests, who barter their influence for legislative grants to Irish and Catholic institutions; the lawyers of their own nationality, who cultivate political power by flattering the prejudices or irritating the sores of the masses—these two sorts of leaders always have it in their power to control to an important extent the Irish vote, and to sell it out under safe and indirect forms to the party that will most favor the Irish hopes or hates. This Irish vote is of decisive weight in many elections. It often settles the gubernatorial election to carry the Irish vote of the city of New York. There are over one hundred thousand Irish—perhaps twenty-five thousand Irish voters—in that city; they commonly vote solidly, and they obey well-known leaders.

"Now, if hatred of England is a very popular sentiment with them, you can easily appreciate the temptation of not over-scrupulous politicians to flatter that hatred, to sow it among native voters, and to adopt it as part of the policy of the party. It is, then, the sober truth that Irish wrongs are rapidly and extensively echoed by American sympathizers who wish the Irish vote, and that hatred of England is a well-established policy among a considerable and, I fear, a growing body of the democracy of both political parties, who will one day bid against each other for the prize of being the oldest and boldest haters of proud England.

"I do not say that you can by any measures you may employ wholly exorcise the ill-will of Irish emigrants towards England, or prevent American politicians from trading in this perilous animosity; but I am very sure that every act of justice to Ireland diminishes the amount of this ill-will and makes the work of unprincipled politicians more difficult. I am sure that the disestablishment and the disendowment of the Irish Church will have a most important effect in stopping the mouth of Irish emigrants, and deprive them of one of their main weapons of offense and their chief brands of inflammation; and it would certainly supply the lovers of peace between England and America in my own country with a signal argument in their ceaseless but unequal controversy with the vulgar politicians who are careless of embroiling these two nations if only their own petty ends of place and profit are secured.

"I don't know what you may think about it, but I think that the reflective influence of Irish discontent upon America is the most serious and threatening aspect of that discontent, and I know no peril to the peace of the two countries so potent and alarming as the ceaseless irritation of the Irish emigrants communicating itself to our Democracy. By disestablishing the Irish Church you commence a series of reforms which will tend to restore the love of your alienated sister kingdom, and with it the good-will of her children who have emigrated to America. If by this or any other honest way the peace of these two countries can be preserved for a quarter of a century longer, I believe Irish emigration will be over, and American excitement from that source impossible. If we can have peace together for twenty-five years we may avoid for a century a shock from which neither country would recover in many generations, and which would put back Christian civilization for ages. God in His providence avert such a calamity in our day or our children's!

"Very faithfully yours,
"Liverpool. HENRY W. BELLOWS.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7 45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 20 P. M., 4 15 P. M., 4 50 P. M., 6 15 and 11 30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6 25 A. M., 7 45 A. M., 3 00 A. M., 10 45 A. M., 1 55 P. M., 4 30 P. M., and 6 45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8 00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4 50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7 45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4 50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8 30 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7 55 A. M. and 4 00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 45 A. M. and 4 50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8 00 A. M. and 4 50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
4 10§

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 8 13§

CORN EXCHANGE RAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN RAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets' Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8 15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Pamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7 30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8 15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6 45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9 05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6 40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 20 A. M., 12 45 and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 30 A. M., 1 00, and 5 45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7 20 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8 10 A. M. and 1 25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5 00 and 8 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 10 A. M., 1 34 and 10 10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2 50 and 5 25 A. M., 9 35 P. M., passing Reading at 4 44 and 7 06 A. M., and 11 40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10 10 and 11 45 A. M., and 5 00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3 10 A. M. and 2 05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6 45, 11 30 A. M., and 6 40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8 35 A. M. and 2 15 and 4 58 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7 35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12 15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3 30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 40 A. M., and 5 35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4 35 A. M., 12 45 noon, 3 00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2 15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10 40 P. M
"	" Williamsport	8 20 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9 25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11 30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8 35 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9 50 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8 00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6 28 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7 45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10 50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10 15 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7 00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	7 05 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8 15 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5 00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.
1 13

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE, FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9 05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6 10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 P. M.

The 8 20 Down Train, and 3½, 5 and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7 10, 8, 9 40, and 11 10 A. M., 1 40 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40 and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7 50 A. M. 12 40, 5 40 and 9 25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8 05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5 40, 7, 7 50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2 30 and 7 15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 3 30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6 10, 7½, 8 20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8 15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8 15 A. M., 3 15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8 15 A. M and 3 30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8 15 A. M., 3 15, 3 30, and 6 00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered whasf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue,
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
9 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD:—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868 Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6 45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7 45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12 05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11 55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8 45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10 30 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate Stations.

At 1 45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2 35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5 00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6 20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11 30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 00 and 11 05 A. M., 2 00 and 8 30 P. M.

11 05 A. M. and 2 00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1 45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6 05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8 30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8 25 A. M., 8 00 and 7 00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7 30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9 30, 10 45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6 30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00
At 3 30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5 30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3 30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3 30 and 4 30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5 30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Florence.

At 5 30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3 30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5 30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11 30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2 30, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 2 30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9 30 A. M., 1 00 6 30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3 25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

At 1 30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare $3 25.

The 9 30 A. M., and 6 30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9 30 A. M., 1 00 6 30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9 30 A. M., 6 30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 9 30 A. M., 1 00 6 30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3 25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

At 1 30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare $3 25.

The 9 30 A. M., and 6 30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9 30 A. M., 1 00 6 30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9 30 A. M., 6 30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9 30 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

From Kensington Depot.

At 7 00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 00 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market st. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3 30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
September 14, 1868. 6 15§

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11 45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11 00 A. M., 2 30, 5 00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5 00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7 00 and 8 10 A. M., 1 30, 4 15, and 7 00 P. M. The 8 10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7 00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9 35 A. M., Express; 2 25 P. M., Express; 7 25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
4 8 tf

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
(7 2)

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME TABLE, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 28, 1868.

The trains of the Penn

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Rumored Withdrawal of Seymour—The Doom of Democracy in the South—Demoralization Everywhere.

Affairs in Europe—The Spanish Cortes.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Death Rattle in the Democratic Throat.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—This morning's *Times* has a leader based on the telegraphic report that the *World* recommends the withdrawal of Gen. Blair from the ticket. It says:—Such a suggestion, confined as it is to one of the Democratic standard bearers, presents an invidious comparison. If there be good grounds for the withdrawal of General Blair, there are equally good grounds for the withdrawal of Governor Seymour. Both of these gentlemen are more ambitious of making the cause successful than of becoming themselves the recipients of personal honors, and certainly neither of them would like to be in any manner associated with the organization of defeat.

We remember with what reluctance Governor Seymour permitted himself to be put in nomination for the Presidency, and we are satisfied that he would feel relieved if in any honorable manner he could transfer to other and broader shoulders the responsibility under which he now labors; nor can we imagine for a moment that the gallant and patriotic Blair will present any obstacle to such a change in the political programme as would furnish new assurances of success to the principles enunciated in the Democratic platform. Harmonious and effective action is especially desired. The West and South would not be satisfied with the withdrawal of Blair if Governor Seymour were to remain on the ticket.

In order to satisfy all sections, and at the same time show the undiminished confidence of the Democratic chieftains in the two gentlemen selected by the New York Convention to champion the cause of the people in the approaching Presidential contest, we would respectfully suggest to the Democracy the propriety of leaving to Governor Seymour and General Blair the high honor of selecting their own successors in the canvass. The old Democratic battle-cry has always been "principles not men," and the policy of adhering to that cry, in letter as well as in spirit, was never more clearly apparent than at present.

Furthermore, we beg leave to suggest that whatever is done should be done quickly. This is no time to haggle about forms, or to bring together conventions from the extremes of the republic. The people can look forward with confidence for a patriotic solution of the existing difficulty by the statesman of the North and the hero of the West. It is the gordian knot which is now presented. We cannot wait to unravel; it must be cut by one swift, sharp blow.

FROM EUROPE.

Election of Representatives to the Spanish Cortes.

By Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—A decree ordering elections for the Cortes in the different Spanish colonies has been issued. Slaves are not permitted to vote. The colonial deputies will be allowed to propose plans for the abolition of slavery. The free wharves in Spain have been reopened. The estimates of the Bureau of Public Works are only one-half those of last year.

Reverdy Johnson.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.—The American Chamber of Commerce, of this city, will offer Reverdy Johnson an address on the 22d inst.

Declination of Seymour.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—3:30 P. M.—It is reported that Governor Seymour has sent his declination to Mr. Belmont.

OFFICIAL MAJORITIES.

The difficulty about the First and Nineteenth wards being settled, the returns from these wards have been made and are given below, with the vote of the Twenty-second ward, which appears to have been incomplete in the first reports, and the official totals and majorities:—

Auditor-General.

Ward.	*Hartranft, R.*	*Boyle, D.*
1	2408	2109
19	3472	3080
22	2572	1674
Totals	60,643	60,808
		60,643
Majority for Boyle, D.		165

Surveyor-General.

Ward.	*Campbell, R.*	*Ent, D.*
1	2409	2108
19	3451	3080
22	2565	1685
Totals	60,600	60,858
		60,600
Majority for Ent, D.		258

President Judge.

Ward.	*Hare, R.*	*Hirst, D.*
1	2420	2106
19	3452	3072
22	2622	1713
Total	60,674	60,649
	60,649	
Maj.	25 Hare, R.	

Associate Judge.

Ward.	*Thayer, R.*	*Greenbank, D.*
1	2418	2108
19	3437	3079
22	2681	1653
Total	60,623	66,748
		60,623
Greenbank's majority		125

District Attorney.

Wards.	*Gibbons, R.*	*Sheppard, D.*
1	2436	1864
19	3441	3086
22	2549	1690
Totals	59890	61164
		59890
Maj. Sheppard, D.		1274

Prothonotary Court of Common Pleas

Ward.	*Donagan, R.*	*Fletcher, D.*
1	2399	2119
19	3451	3075
22	2558	1684
Totals	60,334	60,965
		60,334
Majority for Fletcher, D.		631

Second Congressional District.

	O'Neill.	*Florence.*
First ward	2360	2152
TOTAL VOTE.		
O'Neill		14,533
Florence		11,913
Majority for O'Neill		2,620

Third Congressional District.

	Myers.	*Moffet.*
Nineteenth ward	3439	3091
TOTAL VOTE.		
Myers		13,729
Moffet		13 856
Majority for Moffet		127

Fifth Congressional District.

	Taylor.	*Reading.*
Twenty-second ward	2563	1677
TOTAL VOTE.		
Taylor		6195
Reading		5389
Majority for Taylor		736

Fourth Senatorial District.

	Connell.	*Collins'*
Nineteenth ward	3479	3063
Twenty-second ward	2560	1669
TOTAL VOTE.		
Connell		20,439
Collins		18,485
Majority for Connell		1,954

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

HOMICIDE.

Coroner's Inquest Into the Shooting of the Boy Henry Perkins by "Deputy Sheriff" Flanigan.

This morning at 10 o'clock Coroner Daniels, sitting in his office at Fifth and Chesnut streets, began an investigation into the circumstances attending the fatal shooting of the lad Henry Perkins by "Deputy Sheriff" Flanigan, on the morning of Tuesday last, election day. The evidence elicited was as follows:—

James Lukens, living in Haydock street, below Front, testified:—On election day, about 8 o'clock A. M., the man Flanigan came to the polls to vote; asked him if he was not assessed in the Thirteenth ward; said to him, "You don't live in this precinct—have no right to vote here; he then left, but came back shortly after with a deputy sheriff's badge on; he then said to me, "I'll show you that I will vote;" I replied, "You won't vote;" when he pulled out a pistol and shot at me; I grabbed him; he fired at me the second time; he deliberately pointed the pistol at me; didn't see anybody hit by the ball; he wore the badge on his coat (prisoner present and identified by the witness).

Isaac Richards, residing No. 1126 Frankford road, testified—I was at the polls for the purpose of voting; was in the line; Flanigan was there talking to Lukens; saw Lukens make a kind of smack at Flanigan's face with his open hand; thought it was all in fun; Flanigan put his hand inside his clothes, pulled out a pistol, said "I'll show you something," and put it within fourteen inches of Lukens' face; he fired it off; fired then the second time, and hit the boy; the boy at once bent down; a large crowd was present. (Identified the accused.)

George W. Grimes, residing at the southwest corner of Girard avenue and Frankford road, testified:—Was at the polls to vote; was far back in the line; saw Lukens draw back his hand; saw Flanigan then draw a pistol out of his pocket and point it at Lukens' head; the pistol was fired twice; afterwards saw the boy leaning against a fence; heard some one say that the boy was shot; heard no other shots (identified the prisoner).

Daniel Hance, residing No. 29 Richmond street, testified—Was standing near the polls talking; heard one shot, then another; had my hand hanging down; felt something like a ball pass over the palm; looked at my hand, and it was covered with powder; when the first shot was fired was about three yards distant; saw the prisoner, but saw no pistol in his hand; saw him down on the pavement with Lukens on top of him; some persons were between me and Flanigan when the pistol was fired;

Officer Hodge testified—On the morning in question was at the polls; got in line to vote; got within three of the window; Lukens and Flanigan were not far off; heard Lukens say, "You can't vote here"; heard the prisoner say, "Yes I can and will"; put my ticket in the window; stepped then from the line, and stopped near it talking to Officer Patterson; heard some one say, "Look out"; saw Flanigan with a pistol pointed at Lukens' head; he fired it once; rushed towards them, but before I reached them the second load went off; saw them down, Lukens being on top; I wrenched the pistol from his hand; took him to the Station House; didn't see the boy shot; heard, however, that one was shot.

Frederick Smith, residing rear of No. 1072 Frankford road, testified:—Was at the polls; saw the dispute between Lukens and Flanigan; Flanigan went away; afterwards he came back; had a pistol, and shot at Lukens; fired twice; heard that a boy was shot; the boy was standing close by. (Identified the prisoner.)

Officer Patterson testified:—Was on duty about the polls; saw Flanigan and Lukens down; heard the pistol shot; didn't see Flanigan fire it off; didn't see the boy shot, but heard that one was shot.

Dr. Shapleigh made a post mortem examination of the body, and testified:—There was a gun-shot wound three-fourths of an inch below and to the left of the umbilicus; the course of the ball was downwards, backwards, and to the left, passing through the small intestine once and through the colon twice, and struck against the hip bone on left side; after diligent search the ball could not be found; the wound was made by quite a small ball; there was a great amount of inflammation in the cavity of the abdomen.

The deceased came to his death from peritonitis, caused by the gunshot wound mentioned.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—"That the said Henry Perkins came to his death from a gunshot wound at the hands of Joseph Flanigan, on the morning of October 13, 1868, at Front and Otter streets."

THE ELECTION FRAUDS—THE CASE OF HENRY R. COGGSHALL AND OTHERS.—The case of H. R. Coggshall, Morris K. Pierce, and C. Mason Hoecker, charged, on the affidavit of James A. Watson, with conspiring to violate the election laws, was continued this morning before Recorder Givin, W. H. Ruddiman appearing for the Commonwealth, and Mr. I. Newton Brown and W. L. Hirst for the defendants.

Mrs. Jane Watson was first called and testified—I am a widow; I have two sons, Thomas W. and James A.; I do not know where James is; I have not seen him for a week; I know Mr. Coggshall; lives in Germantown; he never spoke to me on business, or in connection with my son; I do not know Mr. Hoecker; I have seen Mr. Peirce in his store; I never received money from Mr. Coggshall; my son told me he had got $5 to take men to the office, but he had never vouched for men from Montgomery county; I never said Mr. Coggshall gave me money.

Conrad Hollohan testified—I live in Nicetown; I was in the office at the last examination, and went home with the others; I was naturalized and vouched for by Watson; I know Coggshall by sight; I never saw him with Watson; I met Watson on the cars coming in, and asked him to vouch for me; I have known him five years; I have lived over six years in Germantown; I don't know how old I am; I have been in the country eight years; I have lived in Philadelphia; I am a coachman.

He refused to answer the question by the Recorder, Are you a naturalized citizen? and was given in charge of an officer.

Mr. O'Brian testified—I live in Meeting-house lane, county of Philadelphia; I don't know my age; I am a citizen of the United States; I have been a citizen since the 28th of September, 1868; I had my first papers out two years on the 28th; I had no voucher; my paper went into court, and came out signed.

Mr. Brown, for defendants, objected to the Recorder's inquiring into the witness' competency.

The Recorder asked what court he was naturalized in. He said, I do don't know.

Mr. Ruddiman—Do you know Watson?

A. I do not,

Mr. Brown asked for the discharge of the defendants. Mr. Ruddiman consented to the discharge of Pierce and Hoecker.

Mr. Brown summed up the case, as follows:—Mr. Coggshall is charged, with Messrs. Hacker and Pierce, with conspiring with one James A. Watson. I hold they are all guilty or all innocent. Mr. Thomas has presented testimony in writing, which was sworn to, but of his own knowledge he cannot convict Mr. Coggshall of any conspiracy. We further have the testimony of Mrs. Watson, to the effect that her son told her he had never received any money for vouching for any one, and only $5 for taking men to the naturalization office. Messrs. Coggshall, Pierce, and Hacker have never given him any money or asked him to vouch for any one.

The Recorder stated that the counsel for the defense had forgotten the testimony of Reeves, and on that evidence he would hold Mr. Coggshall in $1500 bail to answer at court.

Messrs. Hoecker and Pierce were discharged.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Assaulted a Police Officer—More "Deputies" in Trouble—A Democrat Attacks a Republican—A Pretty Democratic Youth—Burglars and Repeaters—A Horse-Thief—Theft of Dry Goods.

—William Murray and John Little have been arrested for making an attack upon Policeman White, and threatening to shoot him, on election day, while he was on duty near the poll of the Second Division of the Fifth ward. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter this morning, and they were held to answer at Court.

—Michael Hogan and George Pearson, deputy sheriffs, were before Alderman Manle this morning, charged, on the oaths of Policemen Mars and Craig, of the Sixteenth district, with inciting to riot on last Tuesday morning, at the Seventh precinct voting poll, Twenty-fourth ward. Hogan was also charged with having attempted to break the door of the room where the boxes containing the ballots were stored. Both prisoners were held to bail for trial.

—A fellow named James Mead, of notorious fame, has been arrested, charged with an outrageous assault and battery on Robert Renshaw, at the election polls, Eighth and Sansom streets. Renshaw had taken the Bible for the purpose of deposing that he knew a voter whose name did not appear in the Assessor's list, and who was about to cast his ballot, when he was seized by Mead and dragged from the poll and then badly beaten and kicked. Mead had a hearing before Judge Allison, and was held in $6000 bail for trial.

—James Magee, a lad nineteen years of age, of Democratic faith, has been arrested, charged with having voted for Fox twice on election day in the Twenty-sixth ward, and also with having stolen his father's naturalization papers in order to keep the latter from voting. The old gentleman is a Republican. Alderman Patchel bound the youth over in $800 bail to answer.

—Michael Cochrane, living at Thompson street and the Reading Railroad, on the day of the McClellan reception stole a horse from a person residing in that neighborhood, and rode the animal in the procession. On returning at night he offered to sell the horse for $15. He was arrested yesterday. Alderman Senix held him to answer.

—A piece of muslin, worth $5 50, and a cloak valued at $25, were yesterday stolen from Mrs. Steel & Son's dry goods store, Tenth street above Coates. Robert Knowlton was arrested for stealing the goods. He was taken before Alderman Massey, who held him for trial.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—James McCusker was arraigned before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips on the charge of conveying whisky to other than a bonded warehouse.

William S. Kneass sworn—I am a Deputy Collector of the Second District; I know the defendant by the name he gave; his business is hauling; about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon I found a wagon of the defendant standing on Market street, above Eighteenth, with two barrels of molasses whisky in it; I got in the wagon and examined it; the barrels were marked "Rectified"; (the whisky was not rectified;) "James Davis, No. 320 William street, Philadelphia—Rectified"; I seized the wagon and drove it forty feet, when the defendant came and asked what I was going to do with it; I told him I was going to take it to a bonded warehouse; he got into the wagon and rode with me; I asked him where he got the whisky; he said he did not know; I asked him where he was taking it; he said to meet a man near Nineteenth and Market streets; he said if I would let him have it back he would sell it and give me ten dollars; I then drove him to the Station House and put him in charge of the lieutenant.

John H. Leighton sworn—I am Lieutenant of the Sixth Police District; yesterday about quarter-past 5 o'clock Mr. Kneass came and asked me for an officer to take charge of a prisoner; I took charge of the defendant; he told me he did not know where he was taking the whisky, nor who he was hauling for.

The defendant was held in $1500 bail to answer at Court.

THE MURDER OF POLICEMAN YOUNG.—This morning, shortly before 12 o'clock, Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, held a hearing in the cases of Devine and Gallagher, charged with the assassination of Police Officer Young and the murderous assault upon Michael Marr, on the evening of Tuesday last (election day), at Eighth and Lombard streets.

The circumstances attending the murder have been published in THE TELEGRAPH.

Dr. M. Hanley, No. 418 S. Eighth street, testified—I am attending Michael Marr; he has a gun-shot wound and a severe contusion on the head, the latter caused by a blunt instrument; I consider him now in a dangerous condition.

John Shermer, living at Eighth and South streets, testified that he witnessed the assault upon Marr, and the shooting of Officer Young; saw Devine there.

Officer Parker testified—Saw the occurrence on Tuesday afternoon or evening; saw Gallagher there; shortly before the closing of the polls Officer Young and myself saw the crowd fall back from the polls; went there to learn the cause; saw men with black-jacks and pistols; think that the defendants were there, judging from their appearance; saw Marr lying on the sidewalk.

Defendants committed.

OBITUARY.—Thomas O. Webb, Esq., who, for sixteen years past, has filled the position of Deputy in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, died last evening, at his residence, on Moyamensing avenue, below Christian street. The deceased was about thirty-four years of age. For some time he had been ailing with consumption, and finally became a victim to that fell disease. He was a son of the late Assessor of the First district. Highly esteemed by hosts of friends, they will learn of his death with sorrow.

THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.—The regular series of lectures, as heretofore announced, are continued every evening at 7½ o'clock. Elocution has been added to the courses, and that chair will be occupied by Professor Lawrence. His well-known reputation as an elocutionist will doubtless insure him a full attendance. All are invited. Admission free.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Francis Brandt, a fireman at the Baltimore depot, while endeavoring to get a cow off the track yesterday, was backed into by an engine and caught between the bumpers of two cars. He was instantly killed. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered justified by the facts.

REVENUE SEIZURES.—Yesterday Revenue Inspector Heilman seized a distillery at No. 2401 Kensington avenue, for operating in violation of the law.

This morning he seized the establishment of Patrick McGittigan, No. 1112 Beach street, for illegal distillation.

CASUALTY.—This afternoon about 12:30 o'clock a lad named John Donohue, twelve years of age, residing at No. 1018 Hamilton street, received a compound fracture of the leg, by the fall of a pile of boards upon him, at Thirteenth and Noble streets.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—The following-named gentlemen have been elected as school directors of the Sixteenth ward, to serve for three years:—John W. Lee, D.; Henry McIntyre, D.; William L. Swope, D.; and Charles K. Neisser, R.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—An evening or two since, as the ferryboat Camden was making one of her trips across the river, she came in contact with a New York propeller, and was very much damaged.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The house of C. T. Albert, in Manayunk, was robbed yesterday of $50 worth of wearing apparel.

THIRD EDITION

BLAIR.

He is Willing to Resign, and Thinks His Name Should be Withdrawn.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Congress Adjourned—Only Six Representatives and Three Senators Present.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Arrival of Wade and Colfax.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Senator Wade arrived last evening and repaired to the residence of Speaker Colfax. The latter did not reach here till this morning. Wade and Colfax had arranged to come together, but they missed connection on the way. In conversation with Wade this morning in reference to the Democracy withdrawing Seymour and Blair, he said he wished they would do so, and he did not care who the Democracy might take up, they were bound to be defeated. He said a change of men was not a change of principles, and the people knew the Rebel Democracy too well to trust them with power.

The Indiana Election.

Colfax received a telegram this morning from Indiana, announcing Julian's election by a small majority. Colfax says the Republicans had a hard fight of it, as not less than 5000 Democratic voters were imported from Kentucky, and upwards of 10,000 were naturalized last month. He considers Hendricks a very popular man, and it looked as if he would carry the State. This induced Colfax to take the stump, which he would not otherwise have done. He says the Republican majority in Indiana is upwards of 1000, and in November it will be ten times that figure for Grant.

Colfax and the Democracy.

He considers the proposition of the Democrats to withdraw their candidates a virtual surrender of the contest. No matter who they may take up Colfax considers Grant's election sure.

The House Called to Order.

He called the House to order at 12 precisely, when Chaplain Boynton made a prayer. The Speaker announced that the recess having terminated, the journal of the last day's proceedings would be read, but the reading was dispensed with. He then declared the House

Adjourned

until November 16, in conformity with the resolution of September 23.

Lincoln, of New York; O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Beck, of Kentucky; Kitchen, of West Virginia; French, of North Carolina; and Cavanaugh, Delegate from Montana, were the only members present. Edward McPherson, Clerk, and the official reporters were present, and about twenty-five spectators.

The Senate

was called to order at noon by President Wade. Prayers were offered by Chaplain Gray, after which the journal was read, and the Senate adjourned.

Senators Cameron, Cole, and Patterson of Tennessee, were the only Senators present. The session lasted ten minutes. The floor was bare, preparatory to putting down the carpets for the winter session, and all the desks were removed. The three Senators sat on chairs in the middle of the chamber. Secretary Gorham was not present. The other officers were in attendance. Senators Ross and Cragin are in the city, but did not attend.

The Subject

of withdrawing the Democratic candidates is the all-absorbing topic to-day.

Chase's Prospects.

It is believed Chase is seeking the nomination as he gave a dinner-party last night to the principal men now agitating withdrawal. To the reporter who sought Chase last night for information, the invariable answer was he could not be seen.

The "Intelligencer"

to-day has a weak article publicly endorsing the programme of the New York *World*, but expressing no preference for any candidates.

Congress Again Adjourned.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Only four Senators and eleven Representatives were present in their respective Houses at noon to-day, and the officers of each House announced an adjournment until the 10th of November.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Blair Desires to Withdraw.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—Hon. Frank P. Blair, the Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency, was in this city yesterday, in consultation with leading Democrats. It is now ascertained from an apparently reliable source that the General stated freely and earnestly to his friends that he was perfectly willing to resign his nomination as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and advised the withdrawal of his name from the ticket.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Reading, 97¾; Canton, 49½; Erie, 49; Cleveland and Toledo, 104⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 114¾; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 89½; New York Central, 124⅞; Illinois Central, 145; Cumberland preferred 53; Virginia 6s, 58⅝; Missouri 6s, 92; Hudson River, 124; 6-20s, 1862, 113⅞; do. 1864, 111½; do. 1865, 111⅝; do. new 101½; 10-40s, 105⅜. Gold, 137½. Money unchanged. Exchange, 9⅜.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Cotton firm at 25½c. Flour steady; sales of 11,000 barrels at yesterday's prices. Wheat firm and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 15,000 bushels spring at $1 60@1 70. Corn firm; sales of 4100 bushels at $1 14@1 17. Oats firm; sales of 26,000 bushels at 74c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $28 90. Lard dull at 19½@19¾c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 26c. Flour more active and market favors buyers. The Grain market is dull and inactive at yesterday's prices; receipts small. Provisions quiet. Mess pork, $30 50. Bacon, rib sides, 17½c.; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c. Hams, 26@22c. Lard, 20½@21c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 16
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s, 1 series	105¼	100 sh Penna R	56⅞
$7000 Leh V R bds	86	5 do	56⅞
100 sh Leh Nav	27¼	11 do	56⅞
300 do	27¼	200 sh Oil Cr & Al R	37½

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Read R 7s	103	128 sh Leh V R	55
$2000 Pa 6s, 3 series	103¼	100 sh Read R	49
$1000 Leh 6s, gold	93½	300 do	49
$5000 Leh N 6s, '84	85½	100 do	49
$1000 C & Am m 6s, '69	97½	200 do	49 1-16
8 sh C & Am	129	200 sh Ocean Oil	46
50 sh 2d & 3d	51	200 sh N Y & Mid	47⅝
28 sh Penna R	56⅞	1600 sh Phil & E	27
34 do	56⅞	100 do	27

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Democratic Demoralization—The Leaders Say They are not Panic-stricken—General Hooker on the Retired List.

The Proceedings of Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The flags over the dome of the Capitol were hoisted as usual on the commencement of a session of Congress. The Senate chamber was entirely bare of carpet and other furniture, with the exception of chairs for the presiding officer and clerks, and for the two *Globe* reporters and Messrs. Cole, Cameron, and Patterson, of Tennessee, the only Senators present. Twenty or thirty persons occupied seats in the galleries. There were a dozen or more doorkeepers, messengers, pages, and others ready for work under the direction of Doorkeeper Bassett.

The President called the Senate to order at noon, when a prayer was delivered by Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain, who implored blessings on the Senators at home and those at work among the people. The clerk read the concurrent resolution under which the present meeting was held. The President said that unless some motion was made to rescind the order, he would declare the Senate adjourned. After waiting a few seconds, and no motion having been made, he accordingly declared an adjournment until the 10th of November.

House of Representatives.

In the House the following-named Representatives were present:—Messrs. Colfax, Indiana; Lincoln, New York; O'Neill, Pennsylvania; French, North Carolina; Kitchen, West Virginia; Corley and Gross, South Carolina; Beck, Kentucky; Prince and Edwards, Georgia; and Delegate Cavanaugh, of Montana. Several ex-members were present on the floor—Williams, McKee, Dunn (Indiana), Samuel C. Fessenden (Maine), and ex-Delegate Wallace, of Idaho. Ten or fifteen gentlemen connected with the press were also on the floor, together with several policemen and a large representation of messengers and pages. The two *Globe* reporters occupied their customary places. The House was in thorough preparation for business, under the superintendence of Mr. Buxton, General Lippincott's principal assistant doorkeeper.

At 12 o'clock Speaker Colfax called the House to order. Rev. Dr. Boynton, Chaplain, delivered a prayer, during which he returned thanks for the evidence of righteousness prevalent over the land, and asked that when the result of the great issue shall have been reached, it may place the country from this time forward on the foundation upon which alone it can immovably rest, namely, righteousness and justice, out of which peace and prosperity will come. We think, he said, we begin to see the end of outrage, disorder, and strife through these things, and the rapid growth and maturity of great American free Christian nationality.

The Speaker then said:—The recess having expired the House would resume its session. The reading of the journal was the next business in order, but it was at the printing office. By his direction, Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, then read the concurrent resolution heretofore passed with reference to meeting, when the Speaker said, no motion having been made to alter its terms, he would therefore declare the House adjourned until the 10th of November, which he did, and thus ended this day's meeting, the proceedings in neither House occupying not more than five or six minutes.

The Change of Candidates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The following is an answer to a despatch from this city, asking whether the proposition for a change in the Democratic Presidential candidates was prompted by the Democracy of New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.—To Joseph D. Hoover, Esq., Washington, D. C.

No authority or possibility to change front. All friends consider it totally impracticable and equivalent to disbanding our forces. We in New York are not panic-stricken.

S. J. TILDEN,
AUGUST BELMONT,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

General Hooker on the Retired List.

Brevet Major-General Joseph Hooker, having at his own request been ordered before a board of examination, and having been found incapacitated from active service by injuries received while in command of the Army of the Potomac in 1863, and from sickness partially resulting therefrom while commanding the Department of the East in 1866, the President directs his name to be placed on the list of retired officers of that class in which disability results from long and active service, or from some injury incident thereto, in accordance with section 32 of the act approved July 28, 1866. General Hooker is retired with the full rank of Major-General.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Fifth Congressional District.

DOYLESTOWN, Oct. 16.—Reading's official majority in Bucks county is 777.

The Tenth Congressional District.

	Cake, Rep.	*Conner, Dem.*
Schuylkill (official)	1483	1229
Lebanon, "	1229	—
Cake's majority,	254	

OFFICIAL RETURNS FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL.

	Hartranft, Rep.	*Boyle, Dem.*
Schuylkill (official)	—	1203
Lebanon, "	1409	—

Schuylkill County.

POTTSVILLE, Oct. 16.—The official majorities of Schuylkill county (one district unofficial) give Boyle 1203 majority and Conner 1239 majority.

FROM HALIFAX.

Submarine Telegraph.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 16.—Hon. Wm. Heasley, who has been on a mission from Prince Edward's Island to the United States, has returned. One object of his mission was to secure a new submarine cable to connect with the mainland. This failed for the present, on account of the subsidy asked by the Telegraph Company being longer than he could agree to, without consulting his Government.

Mr. Heasley states that while in Washington Mr. Thornton assured him that the reported negotiations with Mr. Seward on the subject of reciprocity had not taken place, nor was there any probability of that question being opened for the present.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 16—P. M.—Consols for money, 94¼@94¾; for account, 94¾. United States 5-20s, 72¾. Illinois Central, 90¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—P. M.—Cotton steady; stock afloat, 492,000 bales, of which 70,000 bales are American. Cheese, 62s. Pork, 91s. Beef, 97s. Lard, 49s. 3d.

HAVRE, Oct. 16—P. M.—Cotton, 135f.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—3 P. M.—Manchester advices are less favorable and cause dullness in the Cotton market.

Corn is easier at 36s. 3d.; Flour dull; red Wheat, 10s.

The Vote of Philadelphia.

The following are additional returns of the official vote of the city on Tuesday last:—

The Assembly Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.
David Foy, R. 3893
C. M. Leisenring, D. 2977
Maj. for Foy 916
*Three precincts short.

SECOND DISTRICT.
Tittermary, R. 2750
Maginnis, D. 3442
Maj. for Maginnis.. 692

THIRD DISTRICT.
Wm. B. Hamm, R. ..2570
Sam'l Josephs, D. ..6020
Maj. for Josephs ..3450

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Geo. W. Myers, R. .3766
Luke Keegan, D. 2698
Maj. for Myers 1008

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Jos. T. Thomas, R. ..2556
John J. Rogers, D. ..3146
Maj. for Rogers.. 590

SIXTH DISTRICT.
Chas. Kleckner, R. ..2537
J. T. Quigg, D. 2418
Maj. for Kleckner..119

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Subers, R. 3328
Beenken, D. 2534
Maj. for Subers..... 794

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.
M. C. Hong, R. 3676
S. E. Graver, D. 2589
Maj for Hong..... 1096

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.
Saml. Laverty, D. ...3759
Robert Hervey, R. ...3927
Maj. for Hervey... 168

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Jas. V. Stokes, R. ...3845
John H. Crox, D. 2853
Maj. for Stokes..... 992

NINTH DISTRICT.
Sam'l D. Daily, D. .. 3687
Frank Logo, R. 2136
Maj. for Daily..... 1551

TENTH DISTRICT.
E. W. Davis, R. 3589
A. Brumaker, D. 3130
Maj. for Davis... 459

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
Wm. M. Bunn, R. ...3944
D. Witham, D. 3079
Maj. for Witham..... 35

TWELFTH DISTRICT.
Alex. Adaire, R. 3746
Jas. W. Decker..... 3164
Maj. for Adaire..... 582

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.
Enos C. Renner, R. ..1589
Michael Mullin, D. ...3614
Maj. for Mullin.....1625

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.
John Clouds, R. 4009
Samuel Ogden, D. ...3563
Maj. for Clouds..... 446

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.
James Holgate, R. 4710
Sam. Sutton, Jr., D. ..3949
Maj. for Holgate... 761

SEVENTEENTH DIST.
E. R. Worrell, D. 3050
John Clark, R. 3551
Maj. for Clark, R.... 501

SURVEYOR AND REGULATOR OF 13TH DIST.
Amos Stiles, D. 843
Josiah Hibberd, R. .. 915
Maj. for Hibberd.. 73

The following was the vote in the years 1866 and 1867:—

DIST.	1866. *Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*	1867. *Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1	3359	*3204	146R	3555	3262	293R
2	2535	2906	371D	2364	2892	528D
3	2201	4779	2578D	2081	4874	2793D
4	3026	2202	824R	3009	2160	849R
5	2516	2709	193D	2290	2738	448D
6	2365	2172	193R	2241	2160	81R
7	3192	2128	1064R	2765	2288	477R
8	3456	2549	607R	3421	2267	1154R
9	2231	2831	600D	1746	3069	1323D
10	3345	2423	922R	3200	2573	627R
11	2970	2733	237R	2659	2819	160D
12	3336	2465	871R	3001	2813	188R
13	1793	3038	1245D	1541	2957	1416D
14	3211	2919	292R	3189	3035	154R
15	3515	3023	492R	3539	3220	319R
16	3351	2159	1192R	2960	2319	641R
17	3042	2598	444R	2938	2569	369R
18	3322	2924	398R	3089	3211	122D

[* Including 407 votes for an independent candidate.]

A comparison of the city delegation for the three years shows the following result:—

	1865.	1867.	1866.
Republican members	12	11	13
Democratic members	6	7	5
Republican majority	6	4	8

The Indiana Election.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Mr. Voorhees has telegraphed hither that he is elected to Congress by 100 majority, and that Hendricks has been defeated for Governor by probably 1000.

Nomination.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Republicans of the First Congressional district have nominated Alfred M. Wood for Congress.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128⅞	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	116
N. Y. and E. R.	48¾	Toledo & Wab.	64½
Phil. and Rea. R.	98	Mil. & St. P. com.	108½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90⅝	Adams Express Co	51⅝
Cle. and Pitts. R.	91⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co	31
Chi. and N. W. com.	97¼	U. S. Express	48
Chic. and N. W. prf.	97⅝	Tenn. 6s, new	69½
Chi. and R. I. R.	109	Gold	137½
Market firm.			

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Grier.—Tilton vs. Carter. Before reported.